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...ELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 27.

Religious Reforms in the Russian Empire—The Church Bill in England—Conflagration in Paris—Attempted Assassinations in Spain—The Coming Rowing Contest.

On Saturday the transatlantic mail steamship Union arrived at the port of New York, bringing advices to the 27th of July. From her foreign files we make the following extracts:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tunnel Under the Straits of Dover.

The tunnel under the Straits of Dover, which has been so long discussed, appears to be given up. It is stated that the engineers of France and of England have just now pronounced definitely against the scheme. They all agree, indeed, that the tunnel is quite feasible; but then they add that the cost of it would be £10,000,000, which puts it quite out of the question, unless the Governments of France and England should, in the interest of international amity, think it right to proceed with the works regardless of expense. To pay, such a tunnel would require twenty thousand passengers a day at five shillings apiece. Nobody looks forward to such a large traffic between the two countries.

Comments on the Passage of the Irish Church Bill.

From the London Morning Star.

The Irish Church bill awaits the royal assent. Its reception in the House of Commons, as finally amended in pursuance of the Cairns-Granville compromise, was cordial and all but unanimous. Indeed, when we come to look at the concession more closely, the Lords have had less of their own way than at first appreared. They demanded on Lord Carnarvon's clause about £810,000, on the curates' clause £450,000 more, and on the glebe houses £150,000. Thus their total claim was £1,410,000. The added five per cent. on the annuities will only give them £250,000, which, for people who have asked for something like six times that sum, is not so very much after all. And this, let us add, depends upon three-fourths of each diocese agreeing to commute. Now, the opinion of very well-informed people is that this proportion will not commute; and if this opinion be sound, then the concession really is a concession of nothing—a most consolatory conclusion. The liberals in the House of Commons had worked this out to their own satisfaction, so that all went well. There were the usual stories of dissension in the Cabinet whispered in the lobbies; but anybody who knew anything about the matter was aware that everything that was done had been unanimously approved.

From the London Saturday Review.

The Irish Church bill has really passed. After much fierce discussion, after so many perils, it has now practically become law, and this great success is not alloyed either by an access of religious bitterness, or by the imminence of a constitutional conflict, or by a good bill being made a bad bill. A compromise has been effected, but it is not a compromise which in any way goes to the principles of the bill. England has made a great sacrifice to Ireland, and has made it in the only way in which a sacrifice can do good, by making it boldly, generously, and without hesitation. The Government has successfully imposed on the House of Lords the views of the House of Commons as to the glebe houses, the Ulster glebes and the ecclesiastical tax, and has vindicated the principle of religious equality. This was essential, for otherwise the bill would have been spoiled. But the general result is in every way satisfactory. Disestablishment is complete, and disendowment is complete, excepting that where there was a point, not of principle, but of detail, fairly open to doubt, the leaning has been, as it ought to have been, in favor of the disendowed Church.

English Opinion of the Harvard Crew.

The London *News* has the following:—

We can at once pronounce the physique of the Harvard crew to be such as to render them worthy competitors of the best amateur four we could send against them. It is not difficult for the experienced eye to trace a marked difference in the build and bearing of our American cousins and the stalwart, but perhaps somewhat less shapely forms of most of our English rowing champions. Indeed it is a noteworthy fact that even a long-continued residence in America seems to modify the physique of the Englishman, while the third and fourth generations of descendants from European settlers exhibit so distinctly marked a change of build as to justify the view that climatic or even more subtle relations affect the phenomena of race much more readily than had formerly been supposed. Be this as it may, it is only necessary to see the crew America has sent to race our Oxonians to recognize the fact that the difference, at least as regards appearance, is very far from tending towards deterioration.

We believe that the Harvard crew have found the view expressed in American journals, that the New York built boats are lighter than our English "shells," to be a mistaken one, and that, on the contrary, their craft will be too heavy and cumbrous for the race with Oxford. At any rate, Messrs. Salter have been commissioned to build a boat for the Harvard crew. It seems likely that the interest in the coming struggle will grow daily greater and greater. Now that the gallant champions of the stars and stripes have appeared among us, the utmost interest is felt in the approaching struggle. We say, perhaps, feel somewhat confident as to the result. England has been so long accustomed to recognize in her oarsmen a peculiar faculty for "feathering their oar with skill and dexterity," that she may be excused if she hopes to see their skill triumphant over all opponents. But that confidence, which, be it noticed, is fully matched by the confidence reposed by America in her representatives, will by no means lead us to look with indifference on the result.

THE CONTINENT.

The Skoptzy Sect—Who Are Its Members.

A correspondent writes from St. Petersburg, July 14:—

In a previous letter, not wishing to delay any longer my report of the famous Plotitzine trial, for once departed from my general rule of not communicating to you any facts from mere newspaper information, but waiting either for official or for private authentic sources—and have resented it. The sentence which I communicated to you proved inexact; as for the rest of the account you may depend on its correctness. I now transcribe the sentence for you, with some abbreviations, from the government paper, or *Moniteur* (*Pravitelstvennoy Viestnik*). The principal prisoner, Maksim Plotitzine, merchant of the first guild and honorary citizen of the town of Morshansk, convicted of "belonging to the Castrate sect, affording protection to members of the same sect and actively propagating its doctrines," is sentenced to the "deprivation of all the rights and privileges belonging to his condition, to be stripped of three medals and the Order of St. Anna, banished to some distant part of Siberia, and there committed to the strictest surveillance of the local civil authorities," though not deprived of personal liberty. The same sentence, under the same heads of accusation, with the exception of the stripping of honorable signs of distinction, for the want of any such, is passed on the other prisoners to the number of twenty-seven, both men and women, exclusively belonging to the peasant and lower merchant classes; but, considering that some of the prisoners are of a high old age and must have entered the sect a very long time—perhaps half a century—ago, there is a clause enjoining the court to solicit the pardon of such prisoners. The moneys found in the possession of Plotitzine are to be transferred, according to the law in such cases, to his heirs-at-law. As for the missing moneys, no search or investigation is to be instituted about them. Thus what formed the chief and, indeed, the only motive of the accusation is left quite out of view by the court's ultimate decision, and the poor people severely punished for a fact of which many thousands are known to be guilty, nor ever have a public accusation directed against them. In Petersburg alone hundreds of Skoptzy openly walk the streets and freely attend to their trades or professions, without dreaming of concealment, and it is notorious that the money-changers are Castrates, almost every mother's son of them. On the whole, it cannot be said that this trial has left any very favorable impression on the public mind.

Great Fire in Paris.

In Paris at midnight on Friday, July 23, the depot of the *Compagnie de Petites Voitures*, in the Rue Stanislas, took fire, and the dried wood, varnish, spirits of wine, oil, and tow, used so extensively on the premises, fed the flames, which spread with fearful rapidity to Dewster's factory, as well as to the neighboring houses. The troops were early on the spot, and rendered efficient aid to the inhabitants in removing their furniture from the blazing apartments. The task was all the more difficult as the men were literally enveloped in a shower of sparks, which had a dazzling and almost blinding effect on them. The space formed by the Rues Vavin and Brea was quickly rendered impassable in consequence of the furniture, broken mirrors, mattresses, and household goods piled in one promiscuous heap of confusion in its centre. In spite of the galiant efforts of the fire brigade, the troops, the Municipal Guard, and several companies of police, the fire was not got under till four in the morning of Saturday, and even at that hour but little impression was apparent to the spectators as a consequence of their exertions, for flames leapt up every now and then. The quarter is poor, and hundreds of the families of workmen, artisans, and mechanics, whose scanty furniture was not insured, have suffered severely. Poor women, scarcely clothed, who had rushed out of their beds, were all night to be seen crouching in the midst of the household goods they had been enabled to remove; and, strange to relate, lying on the heaped-up mattresses, children and babies, fast asleep, laid there by their distracted mothers, apparently enjoyed their *siesta* in the open night air as thoroughly as though ruin and misery had not overtaken their families. A young girl of singular beauty, wrapped in a scarlet curtain, wandered amid the wreck of her father's property. Four hundred and fifty cabs and £80,000 worth of property have been destroyed. M. Rousseau's organ factory has been seriously damaged.

Plots to Assassinate in Spain.

The ordinary complexity of Spanish affairs is increased in this case by the fact that concurrently with the late Carlist agitation a movement has been set on foot for the restoration of Queen Isabella. The scheme finds no favor among the populace, to whom a second edition of Isabella's *regime* would be much more repugnant than the rule even of Don Carlos; but certain officers and priests are still on the side of the ex-Queen. The plot to assassinate Serrano, Prim, and Rivero was not a Carlist plot. It was got up by these adherents of the deposed sovereign, and, according to the *Independance Belge*, it was of a very extensive character. General Don Miguel de la Vega Inchan is the chief of the conspirators who have been arrested. That he was implicated in the plot to assassinate the revolutionary leaders is doubtful; but the letters found in his possession shows that he is certainly connected with the general conspiracy for the restoration of the Queen.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Independance Belge* mentions a very alarming fact. The securities for a loan issued by Don Carlos have met with a very favorable reception in some parts of Spain. At Saragossa the bonds offered by the agents were covered by three times the required amount, at Valladolid twice, at Burgos the sum was half as much again.

CUBA.

Another Version of President Grant's Sentiments.

Mr. Domingo Ruiz is supposed to have written the letter of which the following is an extract:—

"I went to the headquarters of General Grant, and not being able to see him, because he was much occupied, received notice, through one of his aids, that he would see me on the next day. I sent him your note. * * * I could not see him on the day indicated, because, as his Adjutant told me, he was sick. The same officer returned to tell me, two days afterward, that the General was pleased with your communication, and that he sympathized with all his heart toward our cause, but that he could not, in the present state of things, receive me other than as any other gentleman. He invited me to visit him as such, and said he would be very glad to see me. At the moment of the arrival of your despatch another one reached me from the Revolutionary Committee of Camaguey, authorizing C. Carlos de Varona y Varona (now also at Paris) and myself to grant letters of marque and reprisal. However, your authorization did not accompany this despatch, and we await it."

Proclamation by the Patriot Gen. Cespedes.

At date of July 7 the following was promulgated:—

CUBANS: We cannot ignore the happy successes which have accrued since April 10, and those which followed at Guaimaro. There was organized all the elements of the revolution of Cuba under one government. There it was where we acquired the right to be recognized as an independent nation by the civilized world.

We are not ignorant that, although the organs of our enemy publish much against us, our successes have followed so swiftly that we are now rid of our oppressors throughout all the country of the Eastern and Central Departments of the Island. We are absolute masters in the country, while our Spanish enemies are being decimated in the large cities by disease and famine, and when they obtain food they must go with thousands of men in order to protect the little that they may obtain. Their soldiers are deserting and joining us by the hundreds. With great reduction of her resources, Spain has not as yet seen a single illusion achieved.

The organization of the country as an independent nation is being rapidly consummated in both departments; that is, while we are establishing the departments and regulations of a republic, we keep march with the necessary requirements of our war.

Imitate, my countrymen, the patriotism which you observe in the departments of government, and second it with your aid. Count upon the zeal of your leaders, and prove that you not only desire to be independent, but meritorious.

CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES, President.

Celebration of the Fourth of July.

IN THE FIELD, TRINIDAD DIVISION, July 3.—Captains of companies will see that their commands be allowed to celebrate in a becoming manner the ninety-second anniversary of the Independence of the United States. Those who are fighting with us on this beautiful part of America should receive some manifestation from us to recognize that memorable day to the first people of the New World. Independence and Country!

GERMAN BERRIOS, Adjutant-General.

The Spanish Gunboats.

It is stated on high diplomatic authority that the gunboats lately seized are actually known to be intended for Cuba. The Spanish squadron of large vessels now in those waters will, as soon as relieved by them, be sent to the Peruvian coast, to force that nation to accept any terms of peace which may be offered. As already mentioned, these light-draught gunboats are eminently well fitted for patrol service in the intricate bays and inlets of the Antilles, which were many years ago the safe refuge of pirates and slavers.

SCANDAL.

A Western Elopement—How an Honest St. Louis German Lost his "Dear Kathrina"—The Follies and Infelicities of Married Life.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 31.

St. Louis is a first-rate place to emigrate from. So thought Louis Hansel, the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 1128 North Seventh street, in that city. Where would he come to, being a sagacious and sensible man, but to Chicago, the centre of civilization, the centre of commerce, the centre of attraction, and probably the centre of gravity? He packed up his new valise, a bran-new second-hand one, for which he paid $3 currency, and then sat down to give his wife directions how to run the machine when he was far away. It was a sight worthy of a sign painter. He dandled a two-year old flaxen-haired baby—the solitary result of their love—upon his new pair of breeches. His larboard arm encircled the pretty waist of his wife. The baby played with a flagon of creamy lager, which the fond parents sipped to aid the mastication of a plentiful supply of sauerkraut which they had engulfed a short time before. A tear stood in the starboard optic of the husband. It was their first parting.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and there was something upon Louis' mind or stomach which forboded disaster. The expansive area of his face—which, when clean shaven, was as smooth as a file—was now rippled and ruffled with care. He spoke in tender tones of the business, of the quantity of beer on hand, and of the thousand dollars in the bank which she was to take such good care of. Like a true woman and wife, she endeavored to dissipate the gloom that destroyed his peace of mind. With a kiss she assured him that she would be careful and attentive to business, and especially watchful of his hard-won currency. He need not be uneasy. She was not. She had no doubt that while he was wandering in the wilds of Chicago everything at home would be lovely and the goose would be suspended to an exalted altitude.

They fell on each other's neck and wept as David and Jonathan did once upon a time. They embraced, they osculated, they took a farewell glass out of a keg recently tapped, and parted.

Louis set out on his pilgrimage, and reached the Mecca which he sought in safety. He had not the good luck to break his neck, and realize the amount of a twenty-five cent. accidental policy in which he had invested. He perambulated the streets of Chicago, and looked out for a good place to set up business in, and indulged pleasant day dreams of future happiness when his wife, his baby, and his beer should be rescued from St. Louis, and he be flourishing like a green bay horse. A week passed pleasantly enough, and he was about to consummate a bargain, when he received a letter from his wife. It was written in the vernacular of Goethe and Schiller. The following is a literal translation:—

"ST. LOUIS, July 25, 1869.—My dear Louis, the darling of my heart and soul, I am in great distress; and to whom am I to fly in my misery, and in whom can I confide, if not in my own sweet Louis. I have not slept nights since you left, for I hear that Chicago is not the safest place for a man whose wife is in St. Louis, and cannot keep him in her eye. This is merely preliminary, so as gently to break the news of a great misfortune which has befallen us. Beer sells well. I have not the heart to tell you what I refer to. The baby is well. Oh! how can I break the sad news to you? I am in good health. The fact is that I drew the money from the bank so as to have it near me, and last night two 'niggers' broke into the house and threatened to kill me if I did not fork over. Knowing that you would rather lose it than me, I let them have it. Can't you send me $300 out of what you took with you to pay for beer? Your impecunious wife, KATHRINA."

The letter was a stunner. It knocked Louis' prospects out of time. He telegraphed to the detectives at St. Louis to hunt up the thieves. They telegraphed back that no such robbery had taken place. Louis began to smell an enormous rodent. He sent for further particulars. He was informed that his saloon was closed, that the "stock in trade" had been sold out; that his two year old baby was in the hands of a friend, and that his wife had taken the $1000 and another man and ran away with both. That was the unkindest cut of all. He felt awfully cut up about it.

The only information that he could gather about the gay Lothario who had wooed and won his faithless frau was that he was young and handsome. He was also informed that, supposing he would return to St. Louis after hearing of the robbery, his fickle spouse and her paramour had shaken St. Louis dust from their pedal extremities and had started for this city. In the hopes of catching them, poor, forlorn, and forsaken Louis placed the case in the hands of Detective Schulman, who is now busy working it up. Meanwhile Louis feels bad. He has not been used to such things. A wife never ran away from him before. He has not lived in Chicago.

GEARY AND BREWSTER.

The Request for the Attorney-General to Resign his Position.

The *Sunday Republic* of yesterday refers as follows to the trouble about the State Attorney-Generalship:—

"The rumors current for some months relative to the removal of Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., from the position of Attorney-General of this State, have at length taken such definite shape that it will no longer be improper to refer to the matter. There is no denying the fact that no single act of Governor Geary has made so many enemies in his own party as the appointment of Mr. Brewster. When the appointment was made, and we believe it was accomplished mainly through the influence of General Cameron and Senator Lowry, considerable indignation was expressed, more especially because he obtained preferment over Judge Carroll Brewster, and other talented and popular gentlemen, who were each endorsed by hundreds of our best citizens, while Mr. Benjamin H. had not, we believe, half a dozen endorsers for the position.

"The opposition to the Executive then began, and has been increasing, with lapse of months, until his friends believed it absolutely necessary, to secure harmony in the party, to have the principal bone of contention removed. Governor Geary had good sense and judgment enough to see the matter in its proper light, and, soon after the gathering of the last nominating convention, a mutual friend was sent to Mr. Brewster with the request that he would resign, to which that gentleman responded negatively. Some weeks passed, and on the 30th ult., two days after the meeting of the State Central Committee, the following letter was sent to Mr. Brewster:—

"'CONTINENTAL HOTEL, July 30, 1869.—Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster:—After consultation with our political associates, who are anxious for the election of our mutual friend, I am satisfied that your resignation as Attorney-General will go a long way to heal existing dissensions. I write thus frankly to you because I know you desire to secure that result. The conclusion has not been arrived at hastily, but has been authorized by the Governor himself. Yours truly, JOHN COVODE.

"'Chairman State Central Committee.'

"Mr. Covode soon after left the city, and as he has not returned, and Mr. Brewster has been at Long Branch, we do not know the nature of the response, which we have every reason to believe was written; but how he can decline to yield a position after such a polite invitation we cannot see, especially if he takes the deep interest in the Republican party and in the success of Governor Geary he has professed. It is whispered, and probably unjustly, that Mr. Brewster has delayed resigning with the expectation of receiving a Cabinet appointment, an honor which his ability may make him suitable to fill, but which would necessarily cause great dissatisfaction in this State. The present incumbent of the Attorney-Generalship has had a cozy place, having been in receipt of $3500 per annum from the Commonwealth, and yet been enabled to live in Philadelphia and continue in a large and remunerative practice; but his absence from Harrisburg has been less felt by the State from the fact that the Governor has always had at his side an able lawyer (Secretary of State Jordan), and the daily duties of the Attorney-General's department have been attended to by a deputy. When very important matters were to be attended to by consultation, which rarely occurred, Mr. Brewster has either been written to or visited Harrisburg for a brief period. We have obtained the above facts from reliable sources, and presume the climax will be reached speedily. It certainly should be."

—It was announced in the Washington City Council, the other evening, that General B. B. Butler was present, and a committee was appointed to conduct him to a seat beside the chair. The supposed Butler turned out to be a department clerk unknown to fame, and the committee gravely reported that the General had gone away.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Anti-Liquor Movement in New England—Result of the Kentucky State Election—Rosecrans and the Ohio Democracy—The Hobbs Tragedy.

Financial and Commercial

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Verdict in the Hobbs-White Tragedy.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The jury in the case of the Hobbs-White tragedy this A. M. rendered a verdict that Katie A. Hobbs came to her death on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 3, at the house of Dr. Alvah Hobbs, No. 1266 Washington street, by being shot through the body, near the region of the heart, by a pistol ball fired by one Thomas White.

Seizure of Ale and Whisky.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 9.—This morning the State constables carted off 4000 gallons of ale and 250 barrels of whisky, which they seized at Joseph Shain's distillery on Saturday night.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Result of the Kentucky State Election.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 9.—Fuller returns from the State election show but little variance in the vote. Sixty-seven counties give Tate 58,428 and Wing 15,067. In Butler and Edmondson counties, Mason Morris, Republican, is elected by seventy votes, a Republican gain. In Monroe a Democrat is elected in place of Fleipper, Republican. There will be about ninety-two Democrats in the lower house of the Legislature and eight Republicans. In the Senate there will be thirty-six Democrats and two Republicans.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Money easy without quotable change. Foreign exchange dull at 110½ for sixty days, 110⅝ for sight; Governments firm; 1881, 124⅞@125¼; 5-20's, '62, 123⅝; '64, 123⅝@¾; '65, 123⅜@124; '65, new, 122⅝@⅞; '67, 122⅝@⅝; '68, 122⅝@⅞; 10-40's, 115¾@116; Pacific C. B., 111¾. Stock market easier and weaker, except Fort Wayne, which is strong; Northwestern fell 1. Others declined slightly. Bowers, Beckman & Co., dry goods commission merchants, are said to have failed this morning; amount not known. Southern bonds inactive.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Stocks firm. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 136¼; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 124⅞; do. 1864, do., 123⅞; do. 1865, do., 123¾; do. do. new, 122¾; do. 1867, 122⅝; do. 1868, 122⅝; 10-40s, 115¾; Virginia sixes, new, 60½; Missouri sixes, 87; Canton Company, 59; Cumberland preferred, 34½; New York Central, 211⅝; Erie, 28⅜; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 186; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 108⅜; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 117½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153¾; Western Union Telegraph, 38⅞.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Observation of the Eclipse.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PRINCETON, Aug. 9.—Professor Stephen Alexander, LL. D., of the College of New Jersey, who went to the West with General N. N. Halsted, of Newark, the founder of the observatory at Princeton, and a party of Princeton students, telegraphed on Saturday from Ottumway, Iowa, that the weather was exceedingly propitious for noting the eclipse, and that the observations were fine.

FROM THE WEST.

The Ohio Governorship.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 9.—The members of the Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Columbus, at Thurman Hall, on Wednesday, August 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking action on the declination of General Rosecrans for Governor.

The Weather at the Sea-side.

The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:—

Cape May, S. W., hazy, 64.
Atlantic City, S., clear, 64.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—Cotton dull and nominally 33½c. Flour dull; Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·75@7·50; do. family, $8·25; City Mills superfine, $6@6·75; do. extra, $6·75@8; do. family, $8·50@10·50; Western superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·75@7·25; do. family, $7·75@8·50. Wheat firm; red, $1·25@1·65. Corn steady; $1·08@1·10; yellow, $1·11. Oats, 60@61c. Rye, $1·20. Mess Pork firm at $34@24·50. Bacon active; rib sides, 19½@19c.; clear½, do., 19¾c.; shoulders, 16½c. Lard firm at 19½@20c. Whisky in fair demand at $1·15@1·16.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 9—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 93@93⅛. United States 5-20s quiet and steady at 83½. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—A. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 13@13⅛d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 9d. Flour, 24s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 9—A. M.—Sugar firm, for both on the spot and afloat.

HAVRE, Aug. 9.—Cotton closed on Saturday at 160 francs afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 9—P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 93. United States 5-20s quiet. Erie, 19⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—P. M.—Cotton unchanged. California Wheat, 11s.; red Western, 10s. Corn, 29s. Flour, 25s. Lard firm. Cheese, 62s. Pork, 101s.

HAVRE, Aug. 9.—Cotton, 160 francs on the spot.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	211¾	West. Union Tele.	38⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.	97¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	74
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	108⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.	85
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	91⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	91⅜	Adams Express	59¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	99⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	116⅛	Tennessee 6s, new	54⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153⅛	Gold	136⅝
Pacific Mail Steam.	86	Market steady.	

Butler as United States Senator.

Some friends of Gen. Butler propose to have an election for United States Senator this winter, and with this view "private advices" say he will give considerable attention to the election of the Legislature this fall. To be sure, the constitutional time for the election of a Senator does not take place till a year later, but that's no consequence. To prepare the way, perhaps, we notice that the General has been writing a very unhandsome letter to a gentleman in New York concerning Mr. Wilson and the labor question, in which something is said about mounting hobbies after they get well started. The Essex General speaks with feeling on that subject.—*Boston Advertiser, Aug. 7.*

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Troubles in Nicaragua.

PANAMA, July 31.—President Guzman, of Nicaragua, under date of June 27, has issued the following proclamation:—

Compatriots:—Yesterday was inaugurated in Leon by the taking of the barracks, a revolutionary movement which has been threatening for some time past. You well know that the loyal and beneficent policy which I have always striven to follow, from the time that I first occupied the position of President, guaranteeing the exercise of every liberty, but this has not been enough. The disposition for discord has seized upon the hearts of some few misguided Nicaraguans, impelling them to the commission of the blackest of crimes—sedition. Nicaraguans: I have adopted in time of peace the utmost mildness in the exercise of power, but I am resolved to apply every energy to the re-establishment of order, and I rely on your co-operation and bravery. General officers and soldiers, rally round the Government with one accord. Be warned now, as upon former occasions, of the disturbers of the public, and be sure that you will find in your midst your sincere friend, FERNANDO GUZMAN.

Nicaragua, June 27, 1869.

On the 4th inst., an engagement took place at a place called "San Roque," between the Government troops and the insurgents, in which the latter were completely put to rout. The roads for a great distance were tracked with the blood of the defeated rebels, showing that the Chassepot rifles of the Government troops had done good service. The revolutionists are committing all kinds of depredations.

The Volcanoes Threatening Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, July 25.—We are all frightened over the predictions of the German savant who declares that this year we shall experience the greatest earthquakes that have ever been known. These predictions are believed by a great many, particularly as we have every now and then a good shaking. On the 21st instant we had quite a severe shock of earthquake here, which was felt as far as Paita and Callao. Two days afterwards a shower of ashes fell over this city, which it is believed proceed from the old volcano Pichinchi, the mountain on which the city of Quito is situated. The volcanoes of Pichinchi and Cotopaxi are at present in a state of activity, which leads to all kinds of apprehensions. The Tumbes petroleum wells are doing well; they produce at present some 3000 gallons daily. The National Convention has declared the country in a state of war; it has given the Executive full power to act just as he pleases. General Garcia Moreno is a despot of the worst character, and the power conferred on him will be used to the very best advantage to gratify his thirst for blood.

Revolt in Bolivia.

LA PAZ, June 28.—In consequence of the sequestration of the lands belonging to the Indians by Gen. Melgarjo, in May last, for the purpose of replenishing the treasury, the Indians have ejected the purchasers, and are in a state of revolt. Troops have been sent to reduce them to obedience. With this exception peace and quiet reign all through the republic. The remainder of the troops quartered here are hard to work cutting the road through the mountains to the Valley of Potopoto. Bolivia recognizes the cause of the Cubans as her own, and will shortly accredit a Minister to the Government of Cespedes.

Salvador's Condition.

The commercial and political condition of Salvador is highly satisfactory. This is one of the most prosperous and promising of the Central American republics. The imports for the last quarter, at the port of La Libertad, were $183,854·41, against $43,333,32 exports for the same period. The scientific commission, which was sent to the volcano Izalco, to report on the causes and origin of the late eruption, have returned to the capital. The mountain was still so heated that the commission could not approach the crater.

Guatemala at Peace.

Guatemala is at peace, and the late disorders consequent upon the invasion of Serapio Cruz and his followers have been entirely quelled. This republic is on the sure road to progress and material advancement. Fresh capital is continually being invested in coffee and indigo estates.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 9, 1869.

Our local Money market continues to grow in ease from day to day, but it is partly to be accounted for by the extreme quiet which reigns in the stock market, and which has greatly diminished the demand for call loans during the past three or four days. Aside from this, however, there is an evident improvement in the amount of loanable capital a the banks, with a corresponding disposition to accommodate outside applicants for help. They are now discounting freely, although these favors are generally limited to customers, at 7 per cent. for first-class signatures; but outsiders are glad to pay 8 per cent. at the banks, and from 8@9 per cent. at the discount houses. Call loans are easy and quiet at 5@6 per cent. according to collaterals.

Gold is exceedingly quiet but firm. The premium at the opening was 136½, which was the closing price of Saturday, and at noon it was quoted at 136⅝. Government loans are again dull, but prices continue firm at last quotations.

Prices of stocks generally were steady, but the volume of business was light. State loans were neglected. City sixes sold at 102⅜ for the new issues, with 96⅛ bid for the old.

Reading Railroad attracted but little attention, and was taken at 48·69; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 57; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 37⅝; 42½ was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 30¼ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal shares were neglected. In Coal shares the only transaction was in New York and Middle, which sold at 5¾.

Bank shares were quiet, with sales of Mechanics' at 32½.

Passenger Railway stocks were without improvement. 19 was offered for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 62 for West Philadelphia; and 12¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1100 City 6s, New	102⅝	100 sh Reading RR.	48·69
$1891-51 Ch & Del 6s	91¾	100 sh Leh Val R.	57
$1950 Leh 1st loan 6s	88	100 sh Cata Pf.	37½
10 sh Mech Bank	32½	100 sh N Y & M.	5⅜
26 sh Penna R.	57		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 124⅞@125; do. 1862, 124⅞@125⅛; do. 1864, 123⅝@123¾; do. 1865, 123⅝@123⅞; do. 1865, new, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1867, new, 122⅜@122¾; do. 1868, 122⅜@122⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 115⅝@115¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 110¾@111⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 136⅛@136⅝; Silver, 130½@132.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 124⅞@125⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 125@125⅛; do., 1864, 123⅛@124; do., Nov., 1865, 123⅜@124; do., July, 1865, 122⅛@122⅜; do., 1867, 122⅜@122⅝; do., 1868, 122⅝@122⅞; 10-40s, 115⅜@116; Pacifics, 111@111¼. Gold, 136⅛.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136⅛	11·03 A. M.	136⅛
10·03 "	136⅛	11·07 "	136⅛
10·05 "	136⅛	11·25 "	136⅛
10·59 "	136⅛	12·15 P. M.	136⅛

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

From the Herald.

"The Money market worked steadily and easily throughout the week, at 5 to 7 per cent. as the extreme rates on call loans, and 7@10 per cent. on discounts. The ruling figure on Governments was 6 per cent., but the transactions at 5 were more than exceptional. The purchase of two millions of bonds by the Government, paid for in two-thirds national bank notes and one-third legal-tender, having increased the supply of currency in the banks, of no value to hold as a reserve, leading stock houses also easily found accommodation in that description of money below the legal rate. The statement of the associated banks for the week ending yesterday makes rather an unfavorable exhibit in the continued reduction of the legal reserve, and is against the expectation of any greater ease in money than at present exists. Notwithstanding the gain of $1,600,000 in coin from the sale of that amount during the week by the Government, the balance of specie had decreased $1,866,000, with total shipments for the week amounting to only $1,510,000, while the legal-tenders had likewise decreased in the neighborhood of forty-five thousand—making a total loss of lawful money reserve of $1,913,000. Against this is an increased expansion of over four and a quarter millions in the item of loans. The gain in national bank note currency is represented by an increase in the deposits of over three and three-quarter millions, thus adding to the liabilities of the banks without strengthening their condition. The amount held in lawful money in excess of the twenty-five per cent. legal reserve shows a reduction of two and three-quarter millions.

"The gold market during the week has been dull and steady, the extreme fluctuations of the whole week being only one per cent. The market closed at the same figure as on the previous Saturday.

"Foreign exchange was quiet and closed steady at the following quotations, with a firmer feeling in francs:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 109¼@109¾; good to prime bankers, 109⅞@110⅛; short sight, 110⅛@110½.

"The Government market was strong throughout the week, and active on the ten-forties and currency sixes at higher figures. The large purchases of five-twenties by the Government having reduced the supply of these bonds, and prompting holders to carry amounts in expectation of still greater appreciation, while further purchases are announced, has limited speculative dealings in these issues. The following comparison of the closing prices of last night and of the Saturday previous exhibits the advance upon the week's transactions;

	July 31.	*August 7.*
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg'd	123⅝@124	124⅛@125
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	123⅝@123⅞	124¼@125
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, reg'd	122⅝@123	123¼@123⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupon	125 @125½	125 @125½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, coupon	123⅛@123⅜	123⅝@123⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon	123⅛@123⅜	123⅝@124
U. S. 5-20's, new, 1865, co.	122 @122⅛	122⅞@123⅛
U. S. 5-20s, new, 1867, co.	122⅛@122⅜	122⅜@122⅝
U. S. 5-20s, new, 1868, co.	122 @122½	122½@122¾
U. S. 10-40s, registered	114⅝@114⅞	112½@113⅛
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	114⅝@114⅞	115¼@116
U. S. currency bonds	109⅞@110	111⅛@111¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Aug. 9.—There is no new feature to present in the Flour market, and only 1100 barrels were taken, in lots, by the home consumers, at $5@5·50 for superfine; $5·50@5·75 for extras; $6·50@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $8·50@8 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $8·50@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·12½@6·25 ₱ bbl.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 1000 bushels new red at $1·45@1·58, 400 bushels poor Indiana white at $1·59, and some Kentucky at $1·80. Rye is quiet at $1·25 ₱ bushel for new and old Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is scarce, and holders are realizing an advance; sales of 5000 bushels yellow at $1·18@1·20, and Western mixed at $1·16@1·18. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 74c.; new and old Pennsylvania at 53@73c., and new Southern at 56@63c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $40 ₱ ton.

Whisky is quoted at $1·15@1·20 ₱

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND SOUTHERN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Nation.

There is a good deal of discussion going on about the letters Messrs. Boutwell and other members of the Cabinet have thought proper to write to Tennessee, expressing their preference for Stokes over Senter for the governorship of the State—Stokes representing the policy of continued proscription, and Senter that of immediate enfranchisement of the ex-Rebels, numbering in all, it is said, about 100,000. The sympathies of the various members of the administration in the case of Virginia have not been so openly manifested, but whatever Grant's may be—and they are said to incline to Walker—the relation of the two parties in Virginia so closely resembles those of the two parties in Tennessee, that we can hardly err in placing Messrs. Boutwell and Creswell on the side of Wells.

There are two objections to members of the Cabinet writing letters of encouragement, or otherwise taking part in State elections at the South, which are both worth the consideration. One is, that the opinion of members of the Cabinet as to the way in which Republicans should vote in Tennessee, or any other State, is worth no more than the opinion of any other citizen of another State, of mature age and fair capacity, who has never lived in Tennessee, and has no special knowledge of the temper of the people, of the drift of popular feeling, of the necessities of the day, and of the character of the local politicians. Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Creswell, in other words, know no more about the way a Republican should vote in Tennessee than Mr. Senter knows about how a man should vote in New York. They know they don't know it, and the Tennesseeans all know it, and indeed everybody knows it. They have no special acquaintance with Tennessean politics, and, *per se*, their letters, if they wrote them in private life, or even as members of Congress, would simply be a piece of impertinence, to which the State voters would pay no heed. Indeed, we risk nothing in saying that Mr. Boutwell or Mr. Creswell hardly expects anybody in Tennessee to vote for any particular candidate in deference to his opinion, *as an opinion*. What he expects is that his letter will influence people—but through their fears, not through their judgment.

In other words, the reason why the opinions of these two gentlemen about the Tennessean election are of such importance is, that one of them appoints all the postmasters and the other all the revenue assessors and collectors and inspectors, and so forth, in the State, and, consequently, can remove the persons now filling those places. Were it not for this, the opinions of Mr. Fish, or Mr. Robeson, or General Sheridan, or Mr. Hoar would be just as valuable as theirs. What they really mean when they recommend Stokes for the suffrages of Tennesseean voters is not simply that, in their estimation, Stokes is the best man for the governorship, but that if any Federal office-holder in Tennessee fails to "work" for Stokes, or to use his influence for him, he will be made to "rotate" in his office in such a way that the office will become vacant, and another citizen of more zeal be called to fill it. In fact, their letters are simply threats to abuse the patronage at their disposal for the purpose of influencing a political contest which concerns them no more than any other American citizen, and concerns them far less than it concerns the voters in Tennessee, and about the merits of which they are not well informed, and in which any mistake on their part would do incalculable mischief. We pass over with a mere mention the obvious fact, that the duties of those who are charged with the management-in-chief of the Treasury and Post Office of the United States are just now of such magnitude that it is no disparagement to either Mr. Boutwell or Mr. Creswell to say, that men of twice their ability and powers of work, great as these may be, would find in them full employment for all their faculties of whatever nature.

The second objection is that their interference helps to maintain and stimulate the feeling of antagonism and mistrust between the mass of the Southern people and the Federal Government, which is one of the great difficulties of reconstruction. A State once admitted to the Union, the punishment of any portion of its population for having taken part in the Rebellion ceases to be the duty of the administration or of anybody connected with it. Even if we admit it is a matter of concern to the Federal Government that the franchise in every State should be impartially bestowed, it is not a matter of concern to it, and it ought not to act as if it were, that a certain portion of the population should be disfranchised for past offenses. In so far as Congress has not provided for anything of the kind, the matter ought to be left in the hands of the people of the State, who understand it. Attempts on the part of officers of the General Government to secure a continuance of a policy of proscription, against the wishes and the judgment of even a portion of the Republican party, are, therefore, ill-judged as well as indecent, and are calculated to prolong hatred and distrust of the United States amongst that immense and influential class of the Southern people—the men and women who aided and abetted in the Rebellion, and their children. If this were a despotic government, it would make no difference how these people feel or were likely to feel; but as it is a democratic republic, it is, we submit, our duty and our interest to try to placate them, and would be, though they were all possessed by devils. The time for punishment of Rebels, as far as regards the Federal Government, was during the continuance of military rule, and the place for punishment was the courts. The opportunities thus presented having passed away, all talk of the matter had better cease. We do not expect Mr. Boutwell to give offices to Rebels or Democrats, but we do expect him not to use his patronage to help to divide the Republican party at a State election on a question of disfranchisement.

In this, as in many similar cases, Mr. Boutwell, as well as many other Republicans, does not seem to have ever asked himself a question which all politicians ought to ask themselves every hour, and that is, "What practical good will result from what I am doing?" The great end in view, in all the whole process of reconstruction, is to bring back the Southern people as speedily as possible to true allegiance—that is, allegiance of the heart to the United States. Keeping the most influential portion of the community disfranchised, therefore, could only be justified on the ground that it would promote love of human equality and of the Union amongst the disfranchised. To believe that it would have this effect, it would be necessary to disregard all we know of human nature and of history. The natural effect of proscription is to excite hatred and discontent. It is only justifiable as a means of security—but this it can never be as long as the proscribed have a near prospect of coming into power. So that to make further exclusion of the Southern whites from a share in the Government a measure that will bear examination, we ought to make it perpetual. Military government, in short, may have its uses, and may do good; but class government, whether based on loyalty, cast or color, is sure to breed bad passions, and if they exist already, runs a fair chance of making them perennial. Men will almost always sooner be governed by a dictator than by neighbors they detest.

WEST POINT.

From the N. Y. World.

The report of the late board of visitors to the United States Military Academy bears equal witness to the care with which it has been prepared and to the ability and independence of the eminent scholar upon the board to whom, doubtless, we mainly owe it, and who has every right to be heard respectfully upon all subjects pertaining to education.

The board have deserved well in departing from the blind panegyric which we have been used to see in official reports upon West Point. It is a common enough belief that we have the first military school in the world. Rigid comparisons would easily show that we have not. And even if we had, we have not realized the ideal of a military school, and, until we have, indiscriminate praise can do nothing but harm.

Looked at purely as a place of professional education, West Point has this grave defect, that it has a Procrustean standard to which all pupils must be stretched or shortened to fit. There is a careful weeding, to be sure, of the lazy and the grossly incapable, but even at the end of the course the interval between the head of a class and the tail is immense. At one end are young men perfectly prepared to go into the most intricate problems of the military art and "to be limited," as the board puts it, "only to the boundaries of knowledge" upon military subjects. At the other are men who have just managed to pull through the course, and who have struggled with a dislike and an inaptitude for its higher departments. Their heads are full of things which they have been at infinite pains to acquire, but which they can with entire ease forget, and which, in the line of the army, will never be of any use to them. Nevertheless, they may be as fit for the routine duties of the service as the eager students at the head of the class, whose ardor for military knowledge has not been wholly satisfied by the academic course, but who would be glad to go on far beyond it. But the pace of the squadron is the pace of the slowest horse, and some are urged beyond their strength while some have not had theirs fairly tested. In Europe, notably in France, this problem is solved by the establishment of separate schools for the different arms of the service. With us, it is partially solved by sending promising engineers to Willet's Point and promising artillerists to Fortress Monroe for what is in fact, though not in name, a post-graduate course. But by this device the graduates lose the benefit of academic instruction, which it should seem they ought to have. The board propose to solve the problem by setting up a special course within the academy itself for the more forward cadets, and graduating them, by consequence, into what may be called the scientific branches of the service. With the resources available, this is perhaps the best expedient we can adopt. But the instruction given in this manner would not be equal to that of a special school, with its special staff and selected students. But by whatever means the end is to be secured, it is certainly desirable to have different courses adapted to the differences of the youthful mind and the different requirements of the various arms. By this means, too, government would spare itself the maintenance and instruction of the youth who, after two or three years, find that they cannot master the present course, and are sent back into society with a stigma which sticks to them, more or less, all their lives. With a less exacting general course, most of these might succeed, and become useful and even brilliant officers; and with a more exacting special course, they would at least be hindered from hampering the progress of brighter men.

As a place of education, in the general sense, the deficiencies of West Point are still more marked. The board especially and justly animadvert on the low standard for admission. Surely, at the age at which boys are admitted to the academy, more preparation ought to be demanded of them than that they be able to read and spell, and apply the four ground rules of arithmetic. Nine out of ten of them, it is safe to say, do more than this. Yet, for the sake of the ignorant tenth boy, the nine are forced to waste a good part of the first year in mere review. An education, in the scholastic sense, they do not receive. The want of elegance, or even the facility of expression, which the board note, is directly attributable to this cause. That the course is strictly military is not an answer to this objection. For a clear and concise style of expression is equally necessary to a soldier as to a civilian. It may be said that the military schools of Europe do not provide for this literary element in their courses of instruction. No more they do; but they insist upon it as a preliminary. A candidate for admission to St. Cyr, or the Polytechnique, is required to pass a general examination of very wide scope—an examination so thorough that it is doubtful if the average graduate of West Point could sustain it.

If he could, it would be by virtue of his own outside reading and not by virtue of what he has been taught at the academy, or what the academy insists upon his knowing before he enters it. By this it happens that, whereas a graduate of West Point is sure to be an educated soldier, a graduate of one of the French schools is sure to be both an educated soldier and an educated man.

Nevertheless, the Military Academy, as it is, is a credit to the country, and the warm praise the board bestows upon its praiseworthy features is all the more valuable because it is discriminating.

THE LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE INCOME TAX.

From the N. Y. Times.

All taxes are unpopular. A new tax, till we are accustomed to it, is specially unpopular. The tax upon incomes is to Americans a comparatively new and unfamiliar burden, and therefore seems to be the least acceptable.

It yields, however, from fifty to sixty millions of dollars yearly. Could that amount of money be raised in any other more acceptable way? That is a large sum of money to take out of people's pockets, and we doubt if any method could be invented for making people enjoy the abstraction. Is there any more equitable tax levied? It weighs upon profits, upon surplus, and not upon necessities—upon capital rather upon labor. It weighs upon the tax-payer in proportion to his means of supporting it, and in this respect is far more equitable than the customs revenue, which bears upon families almost entirely irrespective of their resources.

A house-holder on an income of $2000 a year, pays nearly as much duty upon what he consumes in his family, per head, as Mr. Astor. If a man is prosperous his income tax increases; if he is unfortunate it diminishes. He is only required to pay the more when he can best afford to pay the more. It is complained that the taxables sometimes make false returns, or, by collusion with unfaithful officers, evade their fair share of this burden. One of our contemporaries gave a list of wealthy citizen whose returns did not correspond with their reputed means.

Some of these cases received satisfactory explanations; doubtless all were susceptible of explanation. But whether they were or not, has any system of taxation been yet devised which crafty avarice will not sometimes succeed in evading? And has any system been invented for raising so considerable a revenue which admits of being so righteously executed?

The taxable who makes a false return commits a criminal act, but the chief sinner is the agent of the Government who permits it. He has the means in his hands of knowing every man's income with substantial accuracy. If the Government fails to select faithful agents, it certainly will not receive all the revenue that is its due either from customs or from whisky or from tobacco, any more than it will from income. If it does select faithful agents, there is no tax through which the percentage of waste from fraud or error need be so inconsiderable. This the experience of England has demonstrated, and it is to-day the main secret of England's financial credit.

We have then in the income tax the two great, transcending merits of a tax combined, the maximum of revenue with the minimum of burden and the minimum of waste.

But it is inquisitive, say some. It is inquisitive to the extent necessary to ascertain what share of the public burden the taxable is competent to carry. That knowledge is necessary for the protection of the great mass of the community who are otherwise liable to have their burdens unequally distributed. The knowledge required to tax justly certainly cannot be deemed excessive; we go further, and say that it cannot be dispensed with, and our chief complaint against most other methods of taxation is, that they are applied without knowledge, and, therefore, without sufficient regard to the resources of the tax-payer. Besides, we see no good reason, except in rare and exceptional cases, why a person should object to disclosing his income, unless he desires to obtain a credit which he does not deserve, and is, therefore, likely to abuse. That is a class we need not go out of our way to protect.

The publicity given to the returns is offensive and objectionable, but it grows out of a propensity of the press to personal gossip which the public delights in, and which, therefore, the public must pay for. It would be difficult to put any legal penalties upon this sort of publicity, without removing a salutary check upon collusion between the tax-payers and unfaithful collectors.

In view of all these considerations, had not those parties who pay income tax and who, of course, furnish all the malcontents, better reflect whether they are likely to be provided with any more agreeable way of raising fifty or sixty millions of dollars, and if not, whether they had not better do what they can to reconcile themselves and their neighbors to its continuance? They may go further and fare worse.

DRAMATIC VICTIMS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is an old story that the gentleman who came home drunk from a dinner party charged his misfortune to "that last pickled oyster." Nobody is ever willing to acknowledge the exact cause of a shameful effect. In theatrical life, especially, this truth finds frequent and apt illustration. No player ever fails for want of ability. Either the public is stupid, and cannot appreciate, or the critics have formed a conspiracy to condemn. Usually, we have observed, there has been a conspiracy. It is quite awful to reflect, indeed, upon the number of dramatic victims who have thus been immolated. The field of journalism is strewn with their whitening bones. One would imagine that the critics of the stage have nothing else to do but to form conspiracies against the heroes and heroines of the theatre. Lately, it appears, they have conspired against a certain troupe of burlesque performers. This we learn from that usually fecund and immensely trustworthy source of home news, the provincial press. We knew already that this troupe had gradually fizzled out, in New York, like a bad pin-wheel, and had left anything but a pleasant odor behind it. And this result we had attributed to its real and very obvious cause—the puerility and indecency into which (after a pleasant and promising start) its performances degenerated. But it now appears, from the out-of-town papers, that we were mistaken. It was not the cold punch that made the gentleman a little vague; it was "that last pickled oyster." It was not a parade of bare legs, indecent gestures, and general grossness and foolishness, which made the burlesquers a nuisance on our stage; it was the conspiracy of journalists! Worse than all, these journalists did not conspire of their own free will, but they were "manipulated" into this direful coalition against "the blondes" by a gentleman who lives in the country! The Boston *Courier* is bounteous enough to divulge this startling fact, and to give the indignant public a glimpse of this dark and wily Philip the Second, in his rural Escurial. He is, it seems, "an ex-manager, a man of some attainments, a great diner, a member of two or three clubs, great on suppers, who owns a country-seat just beyond the city limits, where congregate the critics of the daily press, the *flaneurs*, the *feuilletonists*, the *roues*, the club men, and two or three literary women." Here, indeed, is a dreadful disclosure. Clearly enough the independence of the press is nowhere. A man who is both "a great diner" and "great on suppers" possesses fascinations which no journalist can resist. For, are we not all "penny-a-liners" and always "hungry?" Did anybody ever hear of a journalist who couldn't easily be bought with an oyster-stew? Of course not; and nobody, therefore, will be surprised to read that this agricultural Epicurus "can manipulate any newspaper in New York." Here, then, we come to the fact of the matter:—"This gentleman had a personal difficulty with the Thompson troupe, shortly after they appeared at Niblo's, and when the history of the war on the blondes shall be truthfully written it will, appear that he laid all the trains, wrote or caused to be written nearly all the adverse articles, and secured their publication, through his ring, at the clubs and at his country seat." We shall await, with as much fortitude as possible, the advent of that "truthfully written history" which is daily promised in these tremendous lines. It will, of course, come from Boston. Everything luscious naturally proceeds out of that Nazareth. In the meantime, as we reflect upon the luxurious servitude into which our brethren of the quill have manifestly fallen, we drop the tear of sensibility upon their manipulated condition, and crave the indulgence of a righteous public towards the weakness of hungry sinners. To err is human if it be to dine, especially if it be to dine with Maecenas, Cincinnatus, and Machiavelli rolled into one. Besides, the reflection that the blondes have been vindicated ought to incline the public mind to mercy. They did *not* walk about like Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. They did *not* wriggle and caper in the can-can. They did *not* exhale an odor of vulgarity which has infected the robes of the whole dramatic profession, so that many seasons of fumigation will be required to make those garments sweet. On the contrary, they were everything that is lovely—only they offended a country gentleman, and he laid them waste by manipulating the New York press. Alas, that pickled oyster!

THE PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURERS AND COAL-MINE OWNERS.

From the N. Y. World.

In March, 1848, during the anticipated charter riots in London, there were 20,000 special constables sworn in. An amusing cartoon came out in *Punch*. Mr. Punch, as a "special," addressed a ruffian chartist thus:—"If I kill you, it is nothing at all: but if you kill me, it is murder." The Pennsylvania manufacturers, through their high and low protection papers, address the coal-mine interest in a very similar style. They substantially say: "If you have to pay us $40 a ton for iron which is worth only $30, 50 cents a pound for blankets which are worth only 28 cents, or 100 per cent. more for steel goods, cotton goods, and leather goods, all this is nothing at all, because the Keystone State is the United States, and we are in reality the key."

But if you and your dirty colliers come any of your combination game, co-operation game, or any other game, and raise the price of coal on us, you commit "murder," and as soon as Congress meets we'll combine with our virtuous Eastern brethren who have been long "down on you," and we will take off the duty on foreign coal, and you shall dangle and have no tariff to dance on. That such a project of reducing or entirely abolishing the tariff on coal is agitated now we are all aware. But to reduce the duty on coal alone, or on any other raw material, without putting the pruning-knife to all the four thousand articles of our imports, would be class legislation in still worse form than we have it now. The oppressive price of coal, by the aid of the tariff, is no greater wrong than the oppressive price of blankets, woollens, cloths, cottons, hardware, iron, steel, copper, brass, etc., etc., all upheld by the aid of the tariff. The people want no small favors and no large favors: let us have justice, one law for the rich and poor, and no class legislation for the benefit of rich manufacturers, money gamblers, and monopolists—and if we cannot have that, then by all means let us stick to the outrageous bad laws we now have, and strictly enforce them, which, according to the maxim of the second father and savior of the great republic, is the only patriotic and statesmanlike way to remedy the evil. No doubt the operation, until we do attain the remedy, is painful. But, like the valorous Dawler, who convinced his rival that the vow to skin him was imperative, that the rule of the service demanded it, so we should not object to be skinned by the bad laws of our country, as the rule of the service is imperative—uphold bad laws and you will get good ones.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blene, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Pronis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Sowan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 tirp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1934 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 13 P. J. ALLEGRETTI.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 28 5

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 128 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 29 5

SUMMER RESORTS
ATLANTIC CITY.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FISHERMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 1mw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 2m

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
8 2 1m Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
M. J. JOY,
Proprietress.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house is one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
Proprietors.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 28 North DELAWARE Avenue.
G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 9 30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
Now steamer —— with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3tr

WIRE GUARDS
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3 tmwf No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.
CAPE MAY.
SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15 mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to
6 28 1m H. W. FAWCETT, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. 6 26 1m FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
6 28 2m WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—Good eligible rooms can now be had at the Sherman House. Spring beds. Terms $15 to $18 per week.
8 6 12t CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DORÉE, Restaurant a la carte, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY—BOARDING AT McCALLA'S Cottage, LAFAYETTE Street. Address
8 4 6t* Mrs. C. J. CLAY.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL.
TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS.
THROUGH BY RAIL TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company
Has now on sale at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, and at the Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, THROUGH TICKETS via Washington and Gordonsville, and via Richmond and York River Line (steamer from Baltimore to West Point, thence by rail to Richmond), to
NATURAL BRIDGE, AUGUSTA, BATH ALUM, ROCKBRIDGE ALUM, HEALING, HOT, WARM, SWEET, AND
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
EXCURSION TICKETS
To the above places, going via Washington and Gordonsville, and returning via Richmond and York River Line, are sold at No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
Passengers going via Washington leave Philadelphia daily at 11 30 P. M., arriving at White Sulphur Springs at 8 30 the following evening.
Those going via Richmond and York River Line leave Philadelphia daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at White Sulphur Springs at same time as via Washington.
For further information, apply at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
Baggage checked through from residences or hotels, by leaving orders at office of UNION TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
GEORGE A. DADMUN,
General Ticket Agent. 7 29 12t

FOR LONG BRANCH,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8 00 A. M. } DUE { 12 10 P. M.
2 00 P. M. } LONG BRANCH AT { 6 12 P. M.
Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch.....$3 00
{ Excursion Tickets..... 4 5
7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

MANHOOD:
A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, etc.
"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergymen."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*
Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author,
DR. E. DE F. CURTIS,
6 29 6m No. 222 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Place Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 6 26

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, and public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The underwriters have appointed the following committees to take charge of the business relating to the destruction of the Patterson stores:—

On Ruins.—Atwood Smith, of the Liverpool and London; General Prevost, of the Imperial, and Mr. Bassett, of the Ætna, New York.

On Claims.—Mr. Platt, of the Insurance Company of North America; Mr. Garrigues, of the Germania, New York; George Wood, of the Royal, and J. H. Sherrerd, insurance agent.

—As Mr. Daniel Dillon, shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, was returning to his home from a visit to a sick friend, he was attacked in St. Mary street, struck in the mouth, and had his watch taken from him. Alderman Kerr yesterday held Sylvester Johnson, colored, in $2000 bail to answer the charge, Mr. Dillon identifying him as the person who had committed the offense.

—A German, about thirty years of age, a carpenter by trade, came to this city from Trenton, a few days ago, and took lodgings at the hotel kept by Philip Schnell, in Tenth street, below Market. On Saturday he indulged freely in the use of liquor, and in the evening was much intoxicated. He retired to bed about 11 o'clock at night, and yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, it is supposed, either threw himself or was pushed out of his bed-room window, in the third story of the house. In the fall serious injuries were received, his head having been cut, skull injured, and one of his thighs broken. The noise caused by the fall brought a policeman to the spot, who obtained aid, and had the injured man removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he remained insensible during the day. A room mate was arrested on suspicion of having pushed the man out of the window, but the evidence proved the man to be innocent of the charge. An examination of his effects was made, but no clue could be obtained from papers found in his trunk of his name or place of residence.

John Snyder and James Hagan were before Alderman Kerr on Saturday, charged with assault and battery with intent to steal. John C. McDonald stated that, coming to this city from Bristol on board the steamer John A. Warner, he went to sleep, and waking up found Snyder's hand in his pocket. He took hold of him until he found that he had lost nothing. Snyder then offered to fight McDonald for $25. Hagan interfered, while McDonald was holding Snyder, on behalf of the latter. Held in $1500 bail each.

—A colored man named Charles McMullen, aged about forty years, residing at Seventh and Pine streets, was cut in the face yesterday, while engaged in a quarrel with another colored man. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Lewis Allman, charged by Edward Ahern with the larceny of a watch from his tavern, at No. 609 Lombard street, was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

—John Stebbins, John McGarry, and Edward Flat, charged with having attempted to commit a burglary in the Fifth ward, were also held for a further hearing in $3000 bail each.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 136⅛.

—General Beauregard is at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

—Snow fell within fifteen miles of Montreal, C. E., on Friday.

—The blight has appeared in the growing cotton of Tennessee.

—It is claimed that Senter has made a clean sweep of Tennessee.

—Cuban matters will, it is expected, be discussed at the next Cabinet session.

—A fire at Columbusville, L. I., on Saturday night, destroyed $100,000 worth of property.

—The steamer Henry Chauncey arrived at New York yesterday, with news from Aspinwall to July 31.

—During a drunken row at Indianapolis, on Saturday night, Julius Black was shot to death by Eugene Salleser.

—Henry Brown, a colored man, was killed in Baltimore on Friday, by a hogshead of sugar, which fell upon and crushed him to death.

—The Hon. A. O. Allen died on Saturday, in the insane asylum at Somerville. His sudden affliction with insanity was mentioned some days since.

—Should the Empress Eugenie visit the United States, Admiral Radford, in the flagship of the European squadron, will escort the French fleet.

—The town of Stockport, N. Y., has been electrified by a land slide. Five acres moved in a mass and located themselves six hundred feet from their original position.

—General Rosecrans has declined the nomination for Governor of Ohio. He has telegraphed from San Francisco to the Hon. A. G. Thurman, of the Democratic committee, as follows:—

"After the war I resigned a very desirable position in the army, and left my State to secure at least the possibility of fulfilling duties deemed sacred to my creditors and family. Those duties forbid me the honor of leading the Democracy of Ohio in the pending canvass for Governor."

Foreign Affairs.

—The Harvard crew are represented as improving vastly in their speed.

—English squadrons are assembling in the Mediterranean sea, on the *qui vive* for the breaking into war of the Turkish-Egyptian troubles.

—In reply to an inquiry in the House of Commons relative to the treatment of Fenian prisoners, Mr. Bruce said that the prisoners were not used with any undue severity.

—At the Aukland Islands the Duke of Edinburgh refused to visit the Maori King, who retaliated by refusing to accord an interview to the English Governor of the colony.

—Bishops in Spain have been ordered to issue a circular to the clergy of their dioceses instructing them that their power will be curtailed if they fail to comply with the new laws.

California.

The Chicago *Tribune* remarks that the vast grants of land to individuals, which were either made or sanctioned by the Government in the infancy of the State, have laid the basis of something in California with which the Northern and Western States have but little experience, viz., a vast landed aristocracy. In this respect California has a feature in common with many parts of the South. The subdivision of these estates has by no means kept pace with their enormous rise in value, and they cannot fail to vest the children of their present owners with vaster fortunes than are known in any other part of the country, and not greatly unlike or inferior to the immense landed estates of the Hungarian and Russian nobles, which have been created in a similar manner. This state of things has also a tendency to repress enterprise, and it is unfavorable to working men. The Chinese, who live cheaply, manage to get along. The rich and the poor are prospered, but the class of skilled workmen and men of moderate means is not encouraged by this vast land proprietary interest.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

THE ECLIPSE.

What Was Seen in Other Sections of the Country—The Obscuration in Its Totality, and the Photographs of It—A Brilliant Sight.

St. Louis, August 7.—The eclipse excited unusual attention. Venus and several other stars were visible. During the eclipse there was a stiff, cool breeze. No results of scientific observations are yet at hand.

Louisville, August 7.—The Courier-Journal has the following special telegrams from Shelbyville, Ky., giving an account of scientific observations made there to-day:

"The observations made here to-day were very satisfactory, and in many respects gratifying. The following persons comprised the joint board of observation for Shelbyville: Professor James Winton, of Harvard University, in charge of observations of phenomena, assisted by Alban Clark, professor, of Cambridge; George W. Dean, of the U. S. Coast Survey, in charge of observations of precision, assisted by F. Blake, Jr., of the Coast Survey; J. A. Wippie, of Boston, assisted by George Clark and J. Prendergast, had charge of the photographs. Professor G. M. Searle, of New York, devoted himself to the observation of general phenomena, and during the total phase was to search for intermercurial planets.

"Sub-Assistant T. H. Agnew also devoted himself to observations of general phenomena, and had charge of the observatory arrangements, being assisted by R. E. Sharrod, of Louisville. The meteorological observations were made by Professor Seymour, of Louisville, and Robert Lewis, of Shelbyville. Among the amateurs present was Mr. Bowditch, of Boston, son of the celebrated astronomer. One of the important discoveries made by Prof. Winlock, at the spectroscope, was eleven bright lines in the spectrum of the protuberances of the sun, only five having heretofore been determined. He also observed a shower of meteors between the earth and moon. The party are jubilant over their success. Photographs of the sun were taken at different times. During the partial obscuration the beautiful red flames or solar protuberances were visible to the naked eye.

"Bailey's beads, as well as the dark and dismal shadows of the moon sailing away through the air, were noted by a party of amateurs stationed on the top of Shelby College. The sky was perfectly clear, and everything seemed to propitiate the success of the observations. There were ten or twelve mounted instruments in use on the occasion, the principal one of which was the Shelbyville College telescope, which was handled by Professor Winlock, assisted by Allen G. Clark, of Cambridge, Mass. This is a fine instrument, costing $4000, and it once ranked third in the United States.

"Arcturus, Vega, Venus and Mercury were visible to the naked eye during the total phase. Mr. Searle, whose duty it was to search for intermercurial planets, did not succeed in finding any, reporting nothing fainter than Regulus near the sun. When the sunlight commenced to become dim, a large number of citizens rushed to the college grounds, the headquarters of the observers. Some minutes before the total phase the usual phenomena of distraction among birds of the air and cattle occurred. Six minutes before totality a deathly ashen hue overspread the countenances of all present, and for a while the faint-hearted were terrified. The scene during the totality was an awful one. When the sunlight appeared again a shout of exultation went up from the great crowd in the college grounds."

Louisville, August 7.—The weather to-day was clear, and thousands assembled in the streets to view the solar eclipse. The first external contact commenced at 4 h. 25 min. 25 sec.; the beginning of the total eclipse was at 5 h. 25 min. 25 sec.; the duration of the same, 2 min. 56 sec.; the end of the eclipse, 6 h. 21 min. 58 sec. The part of the sun first obscured was 18 degrees north of west. During the total immersion the scene was intensely interesting. The sky was of a dark bluish tint, and surrounding objects of a copper color. Several stars were plainly seen, among them Venus, Mercury and Jupiter.

Cincinnati, August 7.—The eclipse attracted great attention. At the time of the greatest obscuration, about half-past five o'clock, gas was lighted, and a deep strange shadow settled down upon the entire city; the atmosphere had a yellowish appearance and indistinct clouds skirted the western horizon. Stars were distinctly seen. The mercury fell to seventy degrees at the time of the greatest obscuration.

Des Moines, Iowa, August 7.—An unclouded sky allowed the many observers gathered here to witness the eclipse with great distinctness, a slight haze only interfering to prevent satisfactory search for the planets supposed to exist inside the orbit of Mercury. According to Professor J. H. Safford's observations, the first contact occurred at 3h. 43m. 43s. The commencement of the total obscurity was 4h. 45m. 30s. The end of the totality was 4h. 48m. 22s. The last contact was 5h. 45m. 11s. These points of time are from 6 to 22 seconds later than calculated according to Washington, E. P. Nimenis and Professor Hilligard observing it. Another point noted was a discrepancy between the calculation and observation of the corona. It was nearly rhomboidal in form, and very distinct, and extended at some points half a degree beyond the edge of the sun's disc. The rose-colored protuberances appeared to the number of five or six, the greatest being on the sun's southwestern quarter.

Professor Harkness' observations of the protuberances in the spectroscope showed a different spectra for each; but a single band was thrown by the corona. Professor Eastman's observations of the thermometer showed a fall of thirteen degrees in the temperature during the progress of the eclipse. The total obscuration lasted 2 minutes and 52½ seconds. Venus and Mercury were distinctly visible to the naked eye. The darkness exceeded that of the night, and the most interesting feature in the aspect of the sun was the protuberances or beads.

The largest one, already mentioned, was semicircular in shape, with a finger extending say one-eighth part of the sun's diameter directly downward as one looked. Another, on the right limb, was shaped much like the two horns of an antelope. The greatest length or the corona was in the direction of the ecliptic.

Vincennes, Ind., August 7.—The eclipse was seen here under the most favorable circumstances. The sky was perfectly clear. It commenced at 4.17; was total at 5.15, and ended at 6.12. The corona was very brilliant, giving about as much light as an ordinary moon. Mercury, Venus, and Jupiter, were plainly seen, but none of the fixed stars appeared.

San Francisco, August 7.—The solar eclipse commenced in this city precisely at the moment predicted by the astronomers, and at 3 P. M. the obscuration reached the maximum, and the sunlight was reduced as in partially cloudy weather. The air was chilly, and the wind did not blow as strongly as usual at that time of the day. The sky was cloudless.

Wilmington, N. C., August 7.—The streets and housetops were crowded with people to witness the eclipse. The following observations were taken from the top of the Dawson bank building, Washington time being the standard. Time of greatest obscuration 6½ minutes past 6; duration of total phase, 1 minute 30 seconds; time of beginning of total phase, 6.05; end of total phase 6.06½; beginning of eclipse penumbra 5.05; end of eclipse penumbra 6.14. It was the grandest spectacle ever beheld here. During the total obscuration the stars shone about as brightly as at night, and chickens went to roost three quarters of an hour earlier than usual. Business was almost suspended in the city, so great was the impression produced.

Charleston, August 7.—The eclipse commenced at 4.45, and covered two-thirds of the disc of the sun. The weather was clear.

Richmond, August 7.—The solar eclipse today brought out the population on housetops and in the streets, armed with smoked glass for observation. The weather was clear.

Boston, August 7.—The eclipse was obscured here by floating clouds.

New York, August 7.—The solar eclipse was observed by hundreds and thousands of people in this vicinity. During a portion of the time light clouds passed over the face of the sun, but did not in any degree affect the sublimity of the spectacle. When the eclipse was at its height the rays of the sun presented to the naked eye a wavy appearance, like an aurora borealis, and the clouds in that portion of the heavens were rich with rare colors. Astronomers say that no protuberances in the sun were seen here.

Washington, August 7.—The solar eclipse this afternoon was witnessed by many persons on housetops, in addition to throngs everywhere in the streets. The weather was clear and cool. Occasionally light clouds intervened, when there was a good view of the phenomenon with the naked eye. The previous descriptions of the appearance of the sun were realized. Shortly after the greatest obscuration began to pass away a soft bright sunlight was gradually reflected upon the earth, and all kinds of business, which had been suspended, was renewed.

Chicago, August 8.—The eclipse at Springfield, Ill., was a startling and sublime phenomenon. The sky was perfectly clear. Prof. Pearce, of Harvard, had charge of the observations, which were made near the city reservoir. One hundred photographs of the eclipse were taken. When the total obscuration took place, the heavens and earth presented a scene of awful sublimity. A brilliant amber colored corona appeared around the sun and moon, shooting rays of light outward in every direction.

The planets Mercury and Venus, and a number of fixed stars were distinctly visible, but no planetoids between Mercury and the sun were discovered. The brilliant rose-colored flame or protuberance was noticed on the western limb of the sun during the period of total obscuration, and Bailey's beads were distinctly seen.

At Mattoon observations were made by Professor G. W. Hough, of Albany; Professor Murray, of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., and others. They used ordinary telescopes.

In the observations taken the phenomena corresponded precisely with the computations previously made. Six spots were visible on the sun before the eclipse, two of which were very prominent, and the others much less. The cusps on the moon had a ragged and blurred appearance, and as the eclipse progressed toward totality the form of the moon became visible.

Bailey's beads were seen distinctly by all the observers, extending through an arc of at least fifty degrees. The moment the eclipse became total, the flame-like protuberances were seen with wonderful distinctness—one very large one on the lower limb of the sun, and three, nearly as large, on the upper limb; while at least seven or eight of them in all were visible. The one on the right hand, or lower limb, had somewhat the appearance of a full-rigged ship, with sails set. In its part nearest the moon were two or three jet black spots. To the naked eye it seemed as though there were fissures or openings in the moon, two on the east, and one on the southwest side.

Just after the total eclipse, through three openings, the lurid glow of the sun was distinctly visible. The corona was not as generally described in the books, a halo of light surrounding the moon, but was distinctly seen to be a five-pointed prong on the lower and a two-pointed prong on the upper circumference of the moon. These points presented a radiant appearance. The generally received theory regarding this corona, that it is the atmosphere of the sun, does not seem to be sustained by the observations made at this point. It is conjectured that the corona is in some way caused by the phenomena of light passing through the atmosphere. Although search was made, no planetary bodies were observed between Mercury and the sun.

During the totality phase, Mercury, Venus, Regulus, Mars, Saturn, Denbota and other stars were visible. The temperature in the shade at the beginning of the eclipse was 77 degrees, during the totality 45 degrees, and at the end of the eclipse it had risen to 70 degrees. At 3.40 P. M. in the sun on the grass it was 109 degrees, and a few moments after 4 P. M. rose to 102 degrees, while during the total eclipse it fell to 60 degrees, but subsequently rose to 80.

Scrapings.

—Minnesota has 5000 acres in flax.

—Nashville has a midnight mission.

—No one will be liquor agent for Boston.

—All the hops in Wisconsin are destroyed.

—New Orleans is receiving samples of the new rice crop.

—An Illinois digging has produced an 800 pound lead nugget.

—The Chicago Directory for this year contains 120,000 names.

—A strong-minded Minnesota widow has worked out her road tax herself.

—Boston owns $15,000,000 real estate, and its citizens nearly $500,000,000.

—A New Jersey horse-thief has been sentenced to 150 years imprisonment.

—California pears are twenty cents each in Chicago—about five cents a bite.

—The main span of the St. Paul (Minnesota) bridge is found to be entirely unsafe.

—The sugar crop in Southwestern Georgia is reported the best since the war.

—It is stated that one thousand dollars is the average night profit of the Chicago faro banks.

—Only one man in Florida had a $10,000 income last year. Seven got up to $5000.

—A Frenchman appealed to the Mayor of Columbus (Ohio) for protection against witches.

—In Colorado they use the buffalo as a domestic pet, for working in the yoke, and for food.

—A late female office-seeker displayed a recommendation from the spirit of Abraham Lincoln.

—Chicago has appointed a special policeman to enforce the ordinance as to street obstructions.

—A correspondent of a New Orleans paper says there is not a first-class restaurant in New York.

—Postmaster-General Creswell has appointed 4561 postmasters and established 639 new post offices.

—Under James II of Aragon, no man could be arrested in the presence of a woman for any crime less than murder.

—A Virginia clergyman has invented a machine that will pick and clean 1000 bushels of peanuts in a day, doing the work of twenty men.

Pagan Rites in France.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* writes as follows:—

Mr. Fergusson, in his splendid work on "Tree and Serpent Worship," remarks that traces of the latter are "found lurking in out-of-the-way corners of the globe, startling us at times with the unhallowed rites which seem generally to have been associated with its prevalence." It may, therefore, interest that learned gentleman to know that some singular rites and ceremonies, which appear to have been handed down from remote heathen times, are still to be found in full force at Luchon, in the Pyrenees, where it is customary, on the Eve of St. John, to sacrifice living serpents, by means of a fiery and somewhat cruel ordeal, in the following manner:—A hollow column, composed of strong wicker-work, is raised to the height of about sixty feet in the centre of the principal suburb; and interlaced with green foliage up to the very top; while the most beautiful flowers and shrubs procurable are artistically arranged in groups below, so as to form a sort of background to the scene. The column is then filled with combustible materials, ready for ignition. At an appointed hour—about 8 P. M.—a grand procession, composed of the clergy, followed by young men and maidens in holiday attire, pour forth from the town chanting hymns, and take up their position around the column. Meanwhile, bonfires are lit, with beautiful effect, in the surrounding hills. As many living serpents as could be collected are now thrown into the column, which is set on fire at the base, by means of torches, armed with which about fifty boys and men dance around with frantic gestures. The serpents, to avoid the flames, wriggle their way to the top, whence they are seen lashing out laterally until finally obliged to drop, their struggles for life giving rise to enthusiastic delight among the surrounding spectators.

This is a favorite annual ceremony for the inhabitants of Luchon and its neighborhood, and local tradition assigns to it a heathen origin. In connection with Mr. Fergusson's investigations, it may be worthy of further inquiry: I have, therefore, ventured on a simple narration of facts, as witnessed by myself and several other English visitors to Luchon at midsummer last.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises.....5 04 | Moon Sets.....8 39
Sun Sets.....7 06 | High Water.....3 48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Main	Southampton	New York	July 27
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 27
Germany	Liverpool	Quebec	July 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	July 28
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Moravian	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	July 30
Java	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Lafayette	Brest	New York	July 31
Atalanta	London	New York	July 31
Westphalia	Havre	New York	July 31
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	July 31

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 10
Bellona	New York	London	Aug. 10
Ohio	Baltimore	Bremen	Aug. 11
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Senaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 10
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 11
Mississippi	Havana & Nassau		Aug. 12
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 14
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug. 17
Zazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 21
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Annie, Larsen, St. John, N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Planet, Arey, St. Johns, P. R., do.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Wiley, Boston, David Cooper & Co.
Schr Fawn, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr Mary and Virginia, Taylor, Alexandria, do.
Schr Gun Rock, Bangs, Gloucester, Penn Gas Coal Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Barque Andes, Sheppard, 21 days from Trinidad, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Easton, Wilson, 4 days from San Salvador, with fruit, etc., to Geo. W. Boyer.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tutt, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, August 7.—Twelve barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Baltimore Branch Office, August 7.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Idezumia: T. L. Moore; Mary Kear; Jane Elliott; and A. C. Condie, all with coal, for New York.
James Loughney, with coal, for Philadelphia.
L. B. Fortier, with corn, for New York.

August 9.—No change in Freights to note, via Cana', to New York, or Coastwise for New York or Boston.
Since Friday last, vessels arriving are not taken up.
L. S. C.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., August 5.—Barque Assenta, from Alicante; brig Frontier, from Gardiner, Me.; and schr S. B. Wheeler, from do. for Philadelphia, passed in to-day:—

The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Schrs M. A. McCann, from Havana for Philadelphia; Eva, from New York for Berlin, Md.; A. P. Avery, from New Haven for Georgetown, D. C.; A. T. Cohn, from Baltimore for Boston; L. A. Hayle, from New York for Georgetown, D. C.; and Tunis Degrow, do. for Richmond, Va.
Wind N. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

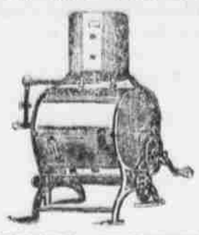
Ship Saranak, Turley, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 24th ult.
Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 5th inst.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 7th inst.
Steamship Utility, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Provincetown 6th inst.
Barque Unasca, Crockett, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 22d ult., for Cronstadt.
Barque Elgin, Healey, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 28th ult.
Barque Evelyn Schroeder, Prnetz, hence for Liverpool, sailed from Queenstown 26th ult.
Brig Rush, Pettey, from New Haven for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 7th inst.
Brig Herald, Loughlin, sailed from Cardenas 30th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Mary M. Williams, Fickett, sailed from Cardenas 30th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Cosmos, Parsons, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 5th inst.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, hence, at Portland 6th instant.
Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, hence for Portland, was spoken 5th inst. by a New York pilot boat.
Schr Bowdoin, Randall, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 5th inst.
Schrs John Walker, Davis; C. I. Errickson, Smith; Elizabeth McGee, Smith; Lizzie A. Watson, Watson; and I. B. Wing, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.
Schr Belle Halliday, Falkenburg, from Athens' Point for Philadelphia, at New London 5th inst.
Schrs L. Richardson, Nelson, and Alaska, Clark, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Schr Henry, Merritt, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 7th inst.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, at New York 6th inst., fr. E Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.
Schr Eliza Pharo, Sherman, hence, at Pawtucket 5th instant.
Schr Fannie Blake, Packard, hence, at Belfast, Me., 31st ultimo.
Schr Chattanooga, Black, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 6th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The U. S. steam frigate Juniata, Com. Stephen B. Luce, from Philadelphia, where she had been preparing for the European squadron, arrived at New York 7th inst. She has a battery of 8 guns, and carries a crew of 220 officers and men.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 230 PEAR Street,
7 1 2m Below Third and Walnut streets.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.
PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!
FERRIS & CO.'S
AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.
FERRIS & CO.,
6 11uths 3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 50c. to $2.25. Our Keystone Skirts, 30 to 60 springs, 62½ to $1.40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2.25 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9.50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WINDOW SCREEN.
A GOOD THING.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.
The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,
Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
AND OTHER INSECTS.
For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.
THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown
Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG 4 21 tm*

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DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
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WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
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EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
3 8] No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

PIANOS, ETC.
ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF EDWARD McBRIDE, deceased.—Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to
F. MORTIMER LEWIS, Administrator,
8 2m6t* EAST WALNUT LANE, Germantown.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. ROWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m* No. 1158 FRANKFORD Road.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gillins Dallett, Edwin Greble, William W. Keen, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George L. Buzby, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 29

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 9 1m*p CHARLES J. WOLBERT President.

AMUSEMENTS.
ARCH STREET THEATRE, FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON [at 2:30, announcing the great Chief of Minstrelsy,
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS, composed of 36 Famous Artists,
on their Sixteenth Triumphant Annual Tour, enlarged, improved, remodelled for 1868-69, introducing nightly more variety, more brilliancy, more originality, more real merit, and giving greater satisfaction than any two combined Troupes travelling.
Doors open at 7. Commencing ¼ of 8 o'clock.
Admission as usual at this theatre.
8 6 8t CHARLES H. DUPREZ, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

BLANK BOOKS.
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The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

CARRIAGES.
GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT,
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., 13 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
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The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
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PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1869.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS.

In Spain and Mexico villainous politicians have recently concocted plots for assassinating Serrano and Juarez, and the recollection of the brutal murder of the late Prince of Servia is revived by the reported refusal of the Emperor of Austria to prevent the proper tribunals from punishing one of the alleged assassins, Prince Karageorgewich. Thus it is evident that the wicked disposition to advance a desperate cause or promote an eager ambition by assassination is by no means extinct. We have still "Macbeths" upon the stage of action ready to slaughter sleeping "Duncans." The world yet contains more than one Brutus who would draw a dagger against a Cæsar, and more than one Booth bad enough to slay a Lincoln. The lessons of history are lost upon these desperadoes. They fail to see how rarely a cause dies with its leading official champion, and how futile is the effort to kill a principle by destroying a single life.

Political conspiracies based on the central idea of assassination appear to be equally disastrous whether success or failure attends the cowardly attempt to send the soul of a hated Emperor, King, Dictator, or President suddenly into the presence of its Maker. When they fail, they help to strengthen the power of the party attacked, and to give him a new hold upon his partisans. The schemes concocted to assassinate Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Napoleon III were not merely abortive, but they gave new pretexts for increased power. Guy Fawkes' gunpowder plot to blow up the British Parliament inflicted an injury to the cause he wished to promote from which it never recovered, and for centuries the Catholics of the realm were compelled to pay a constant penalty for his rash scheme. The tendency of the baffled schemes to assassinate Juarez and Serano is of the same character. Politicians and statesmen are often strengthened much more by the injudicious or brutal attacks of their enemies than by the laudations of their friends. If the popularity of the President of Mexico has been waning, nothing could have done more to revive it than the attempt to destroy him by means which make every manly and generous bosom despise and hate his despicable enemies. If Serrano's foothold in Spain is unsteady, the attempt to hurl him from his high post by insidious violence will rally to his support all doubtful and wavering spirits. It will give new zeal to his friends, and make all honorable enemies anxious to prove that they are in no way identified with the plots of his dastardly foes.

When the ruler against whom the dagger of the political assassin is aimed expires, the cause rarely or never dies with the man. The great Cæsar fell only to be succeeded, after a brief interregnum, by a representative of his family and his ideas, and the base effort of Brutus and Cassius to rescue the Roman republic resulted in its total destruction. Booth in killing Abraham Lincoln gave the Presidency to an unworthy successor, but even his treachery did not prevent the triumph of the principles which Lincoln represented. Indeed, there is little doubt that the assassin struck a terribly injurious blow at the Southern interests he was most anxious to promote. After the triumph of the national armies, the martyred President was anxious to complete the work of reconstruction on a liberal and generous basis. His heart overflowed with charity for his vanquished foes, and he could have exercised an influence over Congress, in inclining it to adopt a lenient policy, which Johnson was wholly unable to acquire. All the harsher features of reconstruction are directly attributable to the assassination. Without it, the establishment of negro suffrage would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible. The South would not have been cut up into military districts and placed under the stern rule of the officers of the late war. The wishes of the leading Rebels would have been consulted, and their suggestions would have received a favorable consideration whenever it could have been justly granted. Booth's crime, followed closely by Johnson's stubborn treachery, inevitably led to the adoption of a widely different policy. Indignation was aroused in millions of patient Northern breasts that might easily have been moved by the gentle promptings of pity, and Congress faithfully represented public sentiment in insisting upon every restriction and every guarantee that the nature of the case enabled the wisest of radical statesmen to devise.

Thus in our own time and country has history repeated one of its most frequent and impressive lessons. A curse seems to accompany cowardly conspiracies. They carry with them their own condemnation. The only possible pretext for them is in those countries whose government is defined to be "a despotism tempered by assassination," but they rarely result in even seeming good in such nations; and in every land where there is a semblance of freedom left, or the slightest chance for promoting reforms by legitimate means, they are as suicidal in their consequences as they are base and wicked in their inception.

PRESIDENT AND HIS DETRACTORS.

It was not expected by the most thoughtful and judicious supporters of General Grant that he would prove what might be called a brilliant President, nor was it particularly desired, but it was thought that he would give us an able, honest, and economical administration. The expectations held out in this respect have not been disappointed. The President has not given satisfaction to his best friends in some few of the principal appointments that he has made, but no man could be expected not to make some mistakes in matters of this kind, and in judging the President it is only fair to take into consideration the difficulties under which he labors, and to remember that he has given an explicit promise to remove his own appointees with as much promptness as he did those of his predecessor, if they should prove incapable or dishonest. The very fact that he has made such an announcement as this, with a belief that he will certainly be as good as his word, will of itself have a good effect on the public service, and there are already evidences of a greatly increased efficiency in the various Government offices. The principal complaints against Grant have come from disappointed office-hunters and from the Democratic newspapers that are eager to find an excuse for abusing him. As for the first, it is the most serious occasion for fault-finding with the President that he has allowed himself in some instances to be overcome by their clamor; and as for the last, he can well afford to despise them and to treat them with silent contempt—a line of policy that he has adopted heretofore, and that he is not likely to depart from in the future.

It is an evidence that the political enemies of the President have nothing that they can allege against him either personally or politically, and it is the highest compliment to the efficiency of his administration, that they have undertaken to dog his footsteps and employ impertinent correspondents to act the spy upon him at all hours. In the New York *World*, and other sheets of like character, all the movements of the President are detailed with sneering comments, with a view of belittling him in the eyes of the public; and the President, from his official position, is obliged to endure insolence from these scampish quill-drivers that, if he were a private individual, they would not dare to attempt. The people of the United States are not to be deceived by such criticisms as these, and they look to the reduction of the public debt, the increase in the revenue receipts, the good order and security that prevail, the rapid reconstruction of the late rebellious States, and other material evidences of efficiency in the management of the Govment, as the proofs of Grant's real fitness for the position he holds.

As an example of the criticism, of the Democracy, we quote from the *World* of Saturday the following remarks about the recent fire in this city. The *World*, in the first place, overstates the loss, which was about 25,000 barrels of whisky, and not 40,000, to the total value of about $4,000,000 and not $11,000,000, and then, after explaining the occasion of the fire to be the falling of the wall from the immense weight of the whisky stored just over the engine-room, it says:—

"A risk so palpable might easily have been foreseen, and would never have been incurred by a superintendent conscious of jealous watchfulness and devoted to the interests of his superiors. But in this instance the deputy was a United States official, responsible only to a political administration which puts its pets in office not for the interests of the people, but of the party. When an official receives an appointment with: 'Stick there, friend, till you are wanted'—for instance, to help on the election in 1872!—naturally he may consider himself as settled, regardless of anything more than the mere form of his duty. And thus it comes about that merchants' goods in bonded warehouses, like the people's rights and interests generally, are no safer in the careless clutch of this government than if they were legally subject to confiscation. As to the loss to the national treasury from the Philadelphia fire, what is a few millions' worth in the estimation of our masters?"

Now the real facts of the case were that the building in question ceased to be a bonded warehouse on the 30th of June: there was no United States official whatever in charge of the establishment, and President Grant had no more to do with the place than the editor of the *World*. The Government loss consisted of a small quantity of whisky, estimated at about 200 barrels, that had been seized for non-payment of the tax. It would be going a long way about to attempt to fix the responsibility of this fire on the shoulders of the President in any case, but as neither he nor any of his subordinates had anything whatever to do with the warehouse at the time of the fire, this precious specimen of Democratic criticism falls to the ground without further argument. The *World* had better try again, and perhaps within the next three years and a half it will be able to inform the public that the President puts on a clean shirt every day, or some other equally important item that will prove conclusively, at least to the "great unwashed" who read the *World*, that he is an aristocrat who sets himself up to being better and cleaner than the noble army of Democratic voters who never change their shirts at all.

FISK AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

Admiral Fisk, Jr., is again before an admiring public as the chief mover in another grand railroad fight in New York. This time Erie is put in the background, and the Susquehanna Railroad is brought forward as the prize for which the gallant Fisk has undertaken to wage battle. Fisk, however, appears to have met his match this time, as a Mr. Van Valkenburg, who was put in charge of the office, not only refused to yield to Fisk, but when the latter attempted to take forcible possession, he was promptly expelled and put in charge of an officer, who conducted him forthwith to the station-house. This decisive action on the part of Van Valkenburg, so far from offending the gallant Fisk, excited his enthusiastic admiration, and he complimented his antagonist by telling him that he had been in twenty such scrapes, and that never before had he met a man who dared to face him and do his duty like Van Valkenburg, and he therefore expressed an ardent desire to take Van Valkenberg into his own service at the earliest practicable moment, as he needed just such a man.

The case, we are told, has become so mixed up on account of the injunctions and counter-injunctions issued by different courts that it is impossible to tell how the contending parties stand, although it is presumed that Fisk has thus far rather got the worst of it.

We have no particular interest in this disgraceful squabble, and it is only worth alluding to as an illustration of the corruption of the judiciary in New York. The judges in New York city, and many of them throughout the State, are regularly in the employ of stock jobbers like this man Fisk, and all the powerful machinery of the law is put in motion whenever it is required to aid the schemes of their masters. The judges lend themselves in the most unblushing manner to the machinations of these rival railroad speculators, and matters have come to such a pass that great corporations like the Pacific Railroad dare not locate themselves in New York, but have to seek safety and protection elsewhere. There is no telling what we may come to, but it is a satisfaction to know that the judiciary of Philadelphia has thus far kept itself above reproach: and this fact being known, the natural consequence of the demoralization in New York will be that an immense amount of business interests will be forced to take refuge in this city. The Fisks of New York seem to be fast killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, but it is a consolation to know that their loss is likely to be our gain.

The Great Solar Eclipse fulfilled the programme laid down for it by the astronomers to the very second, and full reports of the observations of it in all sections of the country will be found elsewhere. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the weather was generally very favorable for the operations of the astronomers and photographers, especially along the track of totality. The great number of scientific men engaged in observing the progress of the eclipse, and the exceedingly favorable circumstances under which they have been enabled to make their observations, insure the solution of many delicate and interesting problems which have hitherto defied the savans.

General Rosecrans, luckily, has both creditors and a family, and the necessity for fulfilling duties which he deems sacred to them deters him from accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. He damaged his reputation immensely by indulging in the trip to the White Sulphur Springs last year, but his creditors and his family have united to preserve intact what is left of his military reputation.

The committee of the French Senate appointed to examine the *senatus consultum* in which the reforms proposed by Louis Napoleon are set forth, has selected M. Rouher to preside over its deliberations. By the aid of this devoted and unscrupulous partisan of the Napoleonic *regime* and policy, the committee, it is to be hoped, will experience but little difficulty in arriving at "the will of the nation."

The Spanish Government has taken decisive action with respect to the priests who have engaged in the recent Carlist troubles. All who hereafter display hostility to the Government will be prohibited from preaching and presiding at the confessional. This was the only course left open to the regency. If the clergy were permitted to plot and counterplot, the country could never be at peace.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.
5 12§

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1869.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.

8 9 6t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

☞ PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Question for discussion—"Has the time come when total abstinence should be made a political issue?"

Vocal and Instrumental Music under the direction of E. M. Bruce, Esq.

The public are invited. 8 9 2t

☞ YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7

☞ UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, Fourth District, Pennsylvania, corner of ELEVENTH and RIDGE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the annual income tax for 1868 will be due and payable at this office between August 10 and September 1, 1869; after which the legal penalties will be added. No further notice will be given. Office hours between 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

HORATIO G. SICKEL,
8 7smth3t Collector Fourth District, Pa.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

☞ MESSRS. STEWART & CO., Upholsterers, Brooklyn, N. Y., state, in regard to Elastic Sponge, that they "furnished several churches with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Committees." 8 3mwf§

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mañana y de 3 a 6 de tarde.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS' LEAGUE, No. 716 LOMBARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1869.

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS' LEAGUE again issues its call to the Leagues of this State, and to the citizens who are yet disfranchised, earnestly urging them to attend the Annual Meeting of the League, which will convene in Huidekoper's Hall, MEADVILLE, on TUESDAY, August 17, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The many startling events which have transpired since our last meeting make the approaching one, which will be the fifth annual session of the League, of more importance than any we have ever held. The Great Republican Party is triumphant; the Great Military Chief of the Age is President of the Nation; the Constitution of the United States is amended, and its ratification by the requisite number of States so nearly completed that we may claim it as an accomplished fact; and black men are voters and fill offices of trust, honor, and emolument.

At the coming meeting of the League, the most vital issues must be met and fully discussed; the gravest subjects must be presented, subjects involving our present peace, political and social condition as well as our security for the future. Our destiny, by the will of God, appears to be indissolubly bound to that of our native country.

With it we will rise—with it we may fall. The unfolding of the broad platform of equal political rights, with equal political privileges, opens to us all the responsibilities and duties of the citizen which tyrants have long denied us, and to-day we constitute a part of the great governing power of the republic.

Not as in days past does the League now summon you—not to aid the fleeing fugitive, nor to shield him from the gory grip of the inhuman kidnapper or the official clutch of the debased United States mercenary. Neither is it to petition Congress for rights denied, grievances to be redressed, person and property to be protected, or freedom and life to be secured. Nor is it to ask the Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass a bill to secure us in the right of unmolested travel in railroad cars throughout this Commonwealth; a right which was denied by reason of our color—and which, through the instrumentality of a committee of the League, we now enjoy, in defiance of the prejudice of the dominant classes, and in defiance of others still more unmanly, who, being prompted by envy and personal malignity, lent their fruitless efforts, even at the jeopardy of this great right, to embarass the League in its endeavors to secure this just act of legislation. It is to the call of *Men, Brothers*, and *American Citizens* that you are summoned. You are called to meet this living important crisis, which unparalleled events, the rending in twain of the "cord of caste," the overturning of oppression, and the judgment of God have forced upon the nation.

You are called upon to calmly consider and resolutely adopt some feasible, practical plan, by which we may mass the vote of our people to uphold and sustain intact the Republican party and those noble men, representatives of that courage and heroism which have saved the nation: men who in the Congress of the United States and in the State Legislatures unflinchingly met the question raised by the life-long enemies of our race and of the country, as to the right of the colored men throughout the North to vote, and to exercise all other rights enjoyed by virtue of citizenship.

Come from your workshops, from your fields of labor, from the factory, the school-house, and farm. Come from your homes and families. For this occasion let our ministers leave their pulpits, our working men their avocations, and our professional men their duties.

Let our thoughtful, active, vigilant men come together and so completely organize and combine that not a vote shall be lost, but that they may be polled to crush the enemies of law and order—of Union and Liberty.

To the great principles which an mate the Republican party we stand pledged by every tie of honor and gratitude.

To God, Liberty and our Country, over the broken chains and crushed manacles that bound the limbs of millions, we have written our deathless adherence.

By order of the Executive Board.

WILLIAM NESBIT, President.
William D. Forten, Corresponding Sec'y.

Delegates and others who expect to attend the meeting are requested to forward their names to the Secretary without delay, that needful arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

Return passes have been secured on the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania Central, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads, and excursion tickets will be issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad through to William sport. Due notice will be given of other railroad arrangements. 8 4 12t

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 3 24 tu th f s§

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

WANTS.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT OF skill and integrity, in Philadelphia, to take charge of the exclusive sale of the PERKINS & HOUSE NON-EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE LAMP, by canvassing agents, for the district of Southern New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. This business has been very successful and will be assigned with care to the first tip right man.

Address, with references,

VOTAW & MONTGOMERY,
1t Springfield, Mass., or Cleveland, Ohio.

LOST.

LOST, ON THE MORNING OF THE 4TH inst., Bond No. 56,982, in the name of Richard Ashurst & Sons, for forty (40) shares, and No. 58,983, in the name of Jesse Marshall, for eighty-five (85) shares, of the certificates of stocks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A suitable reward will be paid by returning the same to R. ASHURST & SON, No. 16 S. THIRD street. The certificates are of no use to any one, as the company have been notified of the above. 8 4wfm3t*

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET. 8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

EXCURSIONS.

SECOND GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND,

with Prof. McCLURG'S celebrated Cornet Band and orchestra.

Leaving Philadelphia, Walnut street Wharf, On WEDNESDAY, August 11, at 7:30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets..... $3 00
Gentleman and Lady..... 5 00

Tickets can be procured at the offices, Nos. 811 and 828 CHESTNUT street, United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of excursion. 8 9 2t

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.

Lodges and Encampments of the I. O. O. F.

☞ MEETING AT BROADWAY HALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869. 8 6 9t

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).

(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7:10 A. M.	At 6:30 A. M.
" 9:10 A. M.	" 8:00 A. M.
" 11:00 A. M.	" 10:00 A. M.
" 1:30 P. M.	" 12:30 Noon.
" 3:00 P. M.	" 2:10 P. M.
" 4:50 P. M.	" 4:00 P. M.
" 6:30 P. M.	" 5:25 P. M.
" 7:40 P. M.	" 7:10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.

Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.

Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1 00.

For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.

J. LOWRIE BELL,
8 6 2t General Agent.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street,

8 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

THE SEASON

IS GETTING LATER AND LATER

EVERY DAY,

AND BEFORE LONG WILL BE

OUT OF SEASON ALTOGETHER

Both in season and out of season

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Are diligently pushing things in the great work of keeping the people supplied with

THE BEST OF CLOTHES

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THE LOWEST OF PRICES.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION
A QUARTER OF A MILLION
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DOLLARS' WORTH
DOLLARS' WORTH
DOLLARS' WORTH

OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHES
OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHES
OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHES
OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHES

NOW GOING! GOING!! GOING!!!

And soon they will be

GONE! GONE!! GONE!!!

Summer Satisfaction
Safely sought from the
Sweltering and suffering of the
Sunshiny season in the
SUMMER SUITS of
SPLENDID STYLES

NOW SELLING AT SHAMEFULLY LOW PRICES,

To close out the

STUPENDOUS SUMMER STOCK

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN HALL,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

Perryville Station, Pennsylvania RR., June 12, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,

6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA AND New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

GUARANTEED BY THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS

OFFERED AT

NINETY-ONE PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 2 1mrp

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

GREAT NOVELTIES IN

LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutle Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6p

EDUCATIONAL.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADE... S. W. corner of MARKET Street and ... PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper... of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen... School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes... be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will... under the immediate supervision of Dr. Janson, and... being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice... of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is need... to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial... Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary... Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music... Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal... above. 7 27tuthsm

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars apply to REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:

REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stowe, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Baugher, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.

HONS.—Judge Hartley, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.

ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, G. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boaz, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Dorr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

Fall Term will commence MONDAY, September 13. Applicants for admission will be received, examined, and classified on and after August 23, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Circulars at Mr. W. F. WARBURTON'S, No. 439 CHESNUT St. 8 6 2m

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN.

Rev. C. W. EVERETT, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 29...

RUFUS ADAMS, ELOCUTIONIST,

No. 1104 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. 8...

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 2810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars. 8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal, 8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, 8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT BURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in the English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16. 7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1234 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

7 15 tustu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1412 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.

The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next.

For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., 7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLISLE, PA.

The Fall Term of this Institution will begin September 2. R. L. DASHIELL, 7 31 s 4t* President.

MARVIN'S Patent Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

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EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 9136 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfmd

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

AT THE SEA[illegible]DE.

At Atlantic City—[illegible] Departure of the Squaves—The R[illegible] of Enjoyment not ended.

Our Own Correspo[illegible]

SURF HOUSE, [illegible]ANTIC CITY, N. J., August 9, 1869.

The "Zoo-zoos" [illegible] departed. For an entire week their s[illegible]nag pantaloons were the most noticeable [illegible]ure of the place. Every evening during [illegible]r stay there was a hop of large or small [illegible]ons at one of the hotels, and at every hop the lightest and most fantastic figures were [illegible] surmounted by the ample red folds of the Zoo-zoo style of pantaloons. On Friday evening the Zoo-zoo season in the hopping line was brought to a close by a very elegant and crowded affair at the Surf House, and on Saturday afternoon the whole regiment was marshalled into the dining-room of the same establishment to partake of the farewell repast. After the regiment formed on the lawn in front of the hotel, and after a few preliminary flourishes with their muskets and scarlet plumes, made their way past an admiring and tearful throng to the depot, and Camp Meade, with all its belongings, was a thing of the past. Immediately after the departure of the bold soldiers with the brilliant pantaloons, the disc of the moon passed over a goodly portion of the face of the sun, and the disconsolate islanders turned from viewing dazzling unmentionables with the naked eye, to the contemplation of the still more dazzling celestial phenomenon through ragged bits of smoked glass.

But although the Zoo-zoos have gone hence all the capacity of the sojourners for enjoyment has not gone with them. On Saturday evening the United States Hotel was enlivened with the presence of hundreds of people from all parts of the island, the attractions being a hop and a grand outburst of fireworks, both of which passed off with *eclat*, and more especially the fireworks. At the same time a concert was in progress at the Excursion House, the performers being the members of an excellent Philadelphia organization known as the "Vocal Union," who on this occasion acquitted themselves with much credit. The programme for the next week is quite attractive. On Wednesday a matinee will be given at the Surf House, at which a choice musical programme will be executed under the direction of Mr. Jean Louis, interspersed with readings by Mr. A. R. Van Horn, of Philadelphia. On Friday evening, at the United States Hotel, the children will be thrown into an ecstacy by a fairy hop and carnival for their especial benefit, the preparations for which give promise of a great success. Then on the evening of Monday next, August 16, an invitation bal masque will be given at the Surf House, and as an abundance of elaborate and grotesque costumes will be accessible, the repetition of the brilliant scene recently witnessed at the Excursion House may be anticipated. The Reception Committee will be attired in the costume of the Court of Charles II, and the Floor Managers in that of the court of Louis XVI, serving as nucleus around which the maskers can rally. All these announcements predict a lively and agreeable time for a week to come.

WASHTENAW.

Amusements.

AT THE ARCH burnt cork is still in the ascendant. This evening Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels will commence a short season. This troupe is large, and it is promised that the entertainments shall be unusually novel and attractive. A burlesque opera will be given every evening.

AT THE WALNUT the regular season will open on next Saturday, with a new drama entitled *Duty*, by Henry Leslie, who will be remembered as the author of the clever piece entitled *The Orange Girl*, produced last winter as a Christmas piece. The drama will be placed on the stage with new scenery, and it will introduce to the public the new members of the stock company. During the recess the Walnut has been renovated and redecorated, until it makes a more attractive appearance than it has done for some time past.

MEXICO.

Massacre of American Citizens.

A correspondent writes from the City of Mexico on the 22d ult.:—

News has been received here that the American colony at Tuxpan had been attacked by native Mexicans, and several of their number killed, the remainder being compelled to abandon their holdings and take refuge in the town. What adds to the infamy of this uncalled-for massacre is the generally believed opinion that it was performed at the instigation of various wealthy men (?) for the purpose of terrifying the Americans, and, by inducing them to leave, obtain possession of their lands, which, it is supposed, would become extremely valuable, as it is believed that a railroad will pass through them. This is the second massacre of American citizens which has taken place in a short time and Americans are inquiring very seriously i the Government is forgetting the duty it owes to its citizens, and whether they possess no other rights than those graciously afforded them by this Mexican Canalla, whose prevailing characteristics seem to be, and undoubtedly are, murder, robbery, and extortion. The lives of those who have fallen victims to Mexican cowardice and treachery cannot be brought back, but a stern reckoning can be demanded of the Government of Mexico, if it permits the perpetration with impunity of those outrages which are a blot upon the civilization of the age and an everlasting disgrace to the country in which they are perpetrated. The feeling is that the blood of Americans which has been so wantonly shed will not remain long unavenged by the Government at Washington, and hope is entertained by all that speedy reparation will promptly be exacted. I think that the Juarez Government will, and decidedly ought to, take a prompt initiative in bringing the perpetrators of this crime to justice, and, by making an example of the authors of it, teach a lesson not easily forgotten to all the other miscreants who may be meditating like horrors.

The Condition of the Country.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Romero, received by Mr. Henry Clews, of New York city:—

MEXICO, July 23.—Henry Clews, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to inform you that the political condition of things in this country is improving. Public peace is being consolidated. The result of our elections to Congress is satisfactory. Unfortunately, however, the financial condition of the country is not so satisfactory.

What we want now, and must have, is capital and enterprise to build some railroads which are necessary for the development of the country, and which would be very profitable undertakings and for the actual development of the natural resources of Mexico. We have large fields near the coast and in the interior, where large amounts of fine sugar could be produced with comparatively small expense if we only have the capital necessary to bring the machinery and defray the preliminary expenses. We have two rich mines, which cannot be worked on a proper scale for want of capital.

It is not likely we could obtain here the necessary capital, for two reasons:—

1st. Because we are poor now, and very likely there does not exist in the country the necessary capital for all that.

2d. Because there is not yet sufficient confidence felt in the future to warrant the investment of large sums of money. Besides, a large number of Mexicans of means are either out of the country or have sent their means out for fear of new troubles occurring here.

If this matter could be properly presented in the United States, and the people had confidence enough in the future of Mexico, a great good would be done, both to this people, to the men who would undertake to develop Mexico, and mankind at large.

You would oblige me very much if you could give me your views on this subject, which I consider to be of great importance.

I am, my dear Mr. Clews, most truly yours,

M. ROMERO.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, *at Greatly Reduced Prices, to close out our Summer Stock. Assortment still good. Superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

A CARD.—Charles Stokes will sell the balance of his summer stock of clothing at reduced prices, in order to make room for his very choice stock of fall clothing now being manufactured.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A SEASONABLE FAMILY REMEDY.—Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all affections of the bowels incident to childhood at this season of the year, are cured at once by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is readily taken by children. While it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly when administered according to directions to either children or adults. Sold by all druggists.

A LIFE-SAVING REFORMATION.—A radical change has been introduced in the practice of medicine. Physicians have ceased to torture and prostrate their patients. Instead of pulling down, they build up; instead of assaulting nature, they assist her. Cupping, leeching, blistering, venesection, calomel, antimony, stupifying narcotics and rasping purgatives, once the favorite resources of the faculty, are now rarely resorted to even by the most dogmatic members of the profession. The old creed was that disease was something which must be expelled by violent artificial means, irrespective of the wear and tear of the vital organization in the process. The new creed recognizes the improvement of the general health as essential to the cure of all local ailments. Hence it is that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most potent vegetable tonic that pharmacy has ever brought to the assistance of nature in her struggles with disease, has been cordially approved by practitioners of the modern school. It is pleasant to reflect that reason and philosophy have at last been victorious over the errors of the past, and that thousands, and tens of thousands, of human beings are alive and well to-day, who would indubitably be mouldering in their graves had they been subjected to the pains and penalties which were deemed orthodox and indispensable thirty or forty years ago.

Preventive medication was scarcely thought of then; but now it is considered of paramount importance, and the celebrity of the standard invigorant, alterative and restorative of the age (a title which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have fairly earned by their long career of success), is mainly due to its efficiency as a protective preparation.

A course of the BITTERS is urgently recommended at this season of the year as a safe and certain antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent remittent fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, and other maladies.

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Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
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Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
Handsome Clothing.
Handsome Clothing.
Handsome Clothing.
Handsome Clothing.

PLEASE NOTICE.—We are anxious to close out our stock, it being extra large, fresh, and complete, and we want to alter our Building so as to gain more room. We will, therefore, during the month of August cut down the prices lower than ever.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

GRIFFITH—JARVIS.—On the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. ALFRED P. GRIFFITH to LULI, daughter of the late Charles Jarvis. No cards.

MCCONNELL—HUFTY.—On the 5th instant, by the Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., WILLIAM H. MCCONNELL and Miss MARION HUFTY, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

HOLLOWELL.—On the 8th instant, HOWARD HALLOWELL, son of William and Amanda Hollowell, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Seventh street, above Tasker, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

GILBOUGH.—On Sunday morning, August 8, JACOB GILBOUGH, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2202 Pine street, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at the Woodlands.

HUBLEY.—Suddenly, on the 6th instant, at Atlantic City, SARAH V., widow of the late Harrison D. Hubley, and daughter of Sarah and the late Louis Godbou.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 1322 N. Eleventh street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

JONES.—On the 8th instant, KATIE ROBERTS, daughter of Harry S. and Josie B. Jones, aged 10 months and 12 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 2204 Wallace street, on Tuesday, August 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KING.—On Friday, the 7th instant, Mrs. SARAH KING, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Brown's court, above Callowhill, west of Twenty-third street, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

LAFERTY.—On the 6th instant, Mr. JACOB LAFERTY, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1908 Carlton street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock.

MCCAULLEY.—On the 8th instant, CHARLES MCCAULLEY, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. James McCaulley, No. 1124 Jackson street, at on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery.

TILLINGHAST.—On the 7th instant, the Rev. NICHOLAS POWER TILLINGHAST, son of the late Hon. Joseph L. Tillinghast, of Providence, R. I.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, on Tuesday morning, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

PITNEY.—At Absecom, N. J., August 7, JONATHAN PITNEY, M. D., in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Absecom, N. J., on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 10½ o'clock.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

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By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
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PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure.
Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

SPRING GARDEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE,
N. W. Cor. SIXTH and WOOD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1869.
The following statement of the assets of the Company is published in compliance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, April, 1842:—

Real Estate	$10,375'00
Ground Rents Improved	2,664'50
Mortgages	375,377'32
Interest unpaid	150'00
U. S. Loans, 1881, 6 per cents	127,788'00
Philadelphia City Loans, 6 per cents	66,435'00
Temporary Loans, with full security	6,000'00
203 shares Stock N. Liberties Gas Co.	5,951'00
200 shares Stock Man. National Bank	6,000'00
314 shares Stock Penn National Bank	18,212'00
100 shares Stock Commercial National Bank	5,825'00
561 shares Stock Spring Garden Fire In. Co.	47,685'00
Cash	2,287'98
	$674,833'80

The Company has no suspended debts or unpaid fire losses.

The MORTGAGES held by the Company are all on first-class new property, in the improved parts of the City of Philadelphia, being first incumbrances, clear of ground rent or any other claims whatever, examined by and the valuation made by a Committee of the Board of Directors, at cash prices, previous to making the loans, the properties being worth separately FIFTY PER CENT. over the mortgages, and the interests promptly paid.

This Company, in thirty-five years, has paid losses fire amounting to upwards of $1,500,000. So liberal has been the settlement of all claims that not a single case has occurred, since its organization, that the Company has permitted the insured to resort to a Court to seek payment.

INSURANCE
CAN BE EFFECTED AT THIS OFFICE AT AS LOW RATES as are consistent with security, and on as accommodating terms as with any other Fire Insurance Company of this city.

Applications made through the Post Office will always meet with immediate attention from the office.

INCORPORATED IN 1835.
Capital and Assets.....$629,057'48

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David Woelpper,	Morton McMichael,
Charles Field,	George W. Hall,
Auley M. Park,	Charles H. Rodgers,
T. Wistar Brown,	Curwen Stoddart,
N. L. Hatfield, M. D.,	Robert Looney,
William S. Frederick,	John R. Carver,
Jesse Lee,	Owen B. Evans.
George Landell,	

JOHN H. DOHNERT, President.
JOHN A. FRY, Secretary. 8 7 3t

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19

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AT VERY LOW PRICES.
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NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
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LINEN STORE,
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JUST RECEIVED, A FEW MORE
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Ladies who want a LINEN LAWN DRESS should call immediately.
NEW HANDKERCHIEFS,
WITH EMBROIDERED INITIAL LETTERS.
Pretty designs, and quite cheap. 9 30 wfmś
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A FULL STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES FOR FAMILY USE.
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RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 7 13 tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
CLOTH HOUSE,
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 23m

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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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On and After Monday,
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WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE
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UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
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A. & H. LEJAMBRE
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A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.
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BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,
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First Mortgage Bonds,
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B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf2 3l
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2]
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26ś
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
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STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26ś

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Susquehanna Railroad War—The Ambitious Fisk, Jr., Defeated—Balloon Ascensions.

FROM NEW YORK.

End of the Albany War—Fisk, Jr., Defeated.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Testimony was taken and arguments read before Judge Peckham to-day in the matter contesting the receivership for the Susquehanna Railroad and the Judge decided that the Hon. R. H. Pruyn is legally appointed receiver, and that James Fisk, Jr., is not. This gives the Ramsey interest full possession of the road, and they are now in charge of it.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

FROM MEADVILLE.

Balloon Ascensions.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Aug. 9.—Professor Thurston has been making partial ascensions in his balloon "Bridal Chariot" to-day. He will made a final ascension this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, accompanied by Oliphant and Baldwin, and expects to land in New York city within 36 hours.

—Edward S. Ellis, of Trenton, writer of "Indian Romances," has been retained by a Philadelphia paper at $5000 a year for five years.

—Djemil Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, will accompany the Empress Eugenie on her visit to Constantinople.

—The Crown Princess of Prussia is praised for having with her own hands nursed a poor old woman, the victim of a late fire in Berlin.

—The Emperor of China is to be married this year. He is fourteen years old, and has been engaged this good while.

FINANCIAL.
PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

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OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
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A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.
A good fit may always be obtained.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Cassetag, Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 14 wfmś

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SUMMER IN THE COUNTRY.

The Cumberland Valley—Profit and Pleasure of a Sojourn in the Country—The Wealth, Resources, and Beauty of Pennsylvania—An Abundant Harvest Safely Garnered—The Workings of the "Crawford County System" in Old Mother Cumberland—Disappointment of Politicians and People at the Result—The Union of Good Men the Hope of the Nation, Etc. Etc.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEAR CARLISLE, Cumberland county, Pa., Aug. 6.—This Valley of the Cumberland may well be named "The Beautiful." Nature seems to have been more than profuse in the bestowal of her richest and choicest gifts. Reposing between the South Mountain and the Blue Ridge on the north, it stretches its green glories westward from the bright waters of the Susquehanna, ever memorable in song and legend. Throughout its length and breadth it is dotted over with towns, villages, and farm-houses. As you look over the valley you behold luxuriant fields and waving woods, meadows decked with summer flowers, and rippling waters bright as the skies above them; and in all, such a picture is presented as the eye of the lover of nature never wearies of beholding. Standing upon the Blue Ridge, looking down upon the green beauties below—with the great Sabbath-like stillness that rests upon all—one feels in his heart that "it is a good thing to be here" holding sweet communion with nature. As one looks out from the mountain—from its deep foliage and solemn stillness—and gathers into his soul the inimitable beauties of this divine landscape picture, painted in richest and rarest colors by an unerring hand, he loses from out his soul, or the time being at least, the metallic ring of worldliness. He forgets the glare, the glitter and tinsel, the strife, the struggle and the turmoil, that enter so largely into our lives in the unrest of a great city. A baptism of refreshment, cool as the dews of evening, falls upon our weary spirits, renewing flagging energies, lifting up our hearts, and preparing us to take up again with cheerfulness the burden of life.

We gather inspiration from this quiet and close communion with nature in her sublime and beautiful forms, and that soul must indeed be dead that would not be softened, elevated and ennobled by the surroundings one meets here. Nature is always simple, honest, and pure; and the more we can take in and appropriate to ourselves in our summer journeyings, the better for our winter's doings in the busy life we lead in cities.

We ostensibly leave the city in the hot months of the year *to re-create* ourselves; but, alas! how often we mistake the means for the accomplishment of the desired end! Brain and heart wearied, how many go to the crowded seaside, to fashionable watering-places and "gay summer resorts," where, amidst the whirl and excitement of the giddy multitude, they seek in vain for that balm of rest so much needed and so much longed for! What is required is not the thoughtless multitude, the crowded ball-room, or the gay promenade, but, on the contrary, quiet repose, change from the life we have been living, so that overtasked energies may be renewed and our weary lives refreshed and invigorated. And surely no place can be so favorable for this desired recreation as in the country, in quiet seclusion and close communion with nature. Here to wander through meadows, bright with flowers and fragrant with perfume, to sit on shaded, mossy banks, and listlessly to watch the laughing waters and hear them sing their unceasing song. And as the bright stream rolls onward, our thoughts go back and memory picks up the lost threads and weaves anew the gossamer web of our early lives; dearly prized, almost forgotten incidents spring up to our glad remembrance; the present, with all its anxieties and perplexities, fades away. We live in the ever-cherished past, and revel in the sweet joys of earlier and better days. With book in hand we stroll into the deep wood; the forest trees, with giant arms and luxuriant foliage, encircle us. We are pleased to fancy ourselves lost in the impenetrable shades. Our voice comes back to us in deep-sounding echoes, and the air is full of the harmonies of humming bees and song of birds. Into the very profoundest depths of our being these voices of animate and inanimate nature sink, leaving their refreshing and ennobling impression. From these green meadows, these bright meandering streams and deep-sounding woods, no one can depart without bearing with him the richest and most profitable fruits of his summer's pilgrimage.

No State in the Union, perhaps, presents such a variety of inducements to invite travel and sojourn as Pennsylvania. With a prodigal hand nature has crowned her with peculiar advantages and richest blessings. Broad and beautiful rivers break through her mountain gorges and fertilize her luxuriant valleys. The purest fountains of crystal waters burst from her hill-sides, her mountains and hill-tops are covered with pine and hemlock, and in her valleys the hickory and oak stand side by side, lifting their mighty trunks heavenward. In its primeval condition, before the hand of man was laid upon its native beauties, before the sound of axe was heard in its forests, the low of the cattle along its streams, or the voice of civilization and progress had awoke and directed its native powers to new and better purposes, the "Woods of Penn" were beautiful and grand beyond description. And yet, clothed as she was with a native beauty unsurpassed, Pennsylvania as she was is not to be compared with what she is, or what she is to be in the future. Before the hand of the pioneer forests have disappeared, and rich and fertile harvest fields have taken their place; the happy homes of a refined and Christian people have sprung up everywhere within our borders. Towns and cities, that are but the barometers indicating the wealth and refinement of a people, have arisen as by magic. From our mountains and hill-sides we reap the rich harvest that the centuries labored to prepare for our own and coming times—a more precious jewel in the crown of our prosperity than if our hills had been filled with "gold and precious stones" instead of iron and coal. With a climate and soil unsurpassed, the husbandman reaps a rich return. Railroads and telegraphs, the great indicators as well as promoters of civilization and progress, are stretching their iron hands all over the State, gathering and distributing its wealth, and adding, in an untold degree, to the comfort and happiness of the people. And so long as the influence of church and school-house go hand-in-hand with the progressive spirit of the times; so long as the intellectual training of the one is permeated and governed by the other; so long as our youth have their minds directed and their hearts ennobled by the divine influence of the former, will the latter produce its legitimate and proper fruits in an intelligent Christian manhood, upon which the State can rest with confident assurance?

As I travel through this great Commonwealth, am met on every side by the unmistakable evidences of the moral, intellectual, and material prosperity of its people; and as I am refreshed and invigorated by its delightful climate, and charmed by the beauty and grandeur of its scenery, I am led to wonder that so many Philadelphians turn their backs upon "their own rich possessions," and go wandering over other sections of our country in a vain search for that which lies in profusion at "their own doors."

In our journeyings we have passed through the Southern, Eastern, Middle, and Western States far beyond the Rocky Mountains; and as a result of our observations, we have no hesitation in saying that, in climate, variety, and productiveness of soil—beauty and grandeur of scenery—happiness, comfort, prosperity, and intelligence of the people—in railroad facilities, and in mineral and other material wealth—Pennsylvania stands second to no other sister State, and would richly repay a closer inspection than many of our people are disposed to accord her.

The luxuriant loveliness of this valley of the Cumberland, that so astonished and confounded the Confederate soldiery a few short years ago, rests undisturbed by Rebel raiders. Nearly the last trace of their devastating work has passed away. The graves of brothers that fell by each other's hands are green with grass and bright with flowers, and peace rests calmly upon all, as if a past generation instead of our own had been engaged in this fratricidal strife. The farmers, undisturbed in their peaceful labors, have gathered into their huge barns, that among other things distinguish this county, the most abundant harvest that has been produced for many years. Wheat, rye, barley, and oats have been safely housed, and the prospect for a splendid yield of corn was never better; indeed, the overflowing abundance of the harvest has closed even the mouths of constitutional grumblers, who, with anxious faces, are looking about in vain for some excuse to abuse a generous Providence. The harvest has not only been immense, but the "harvest weather" most propitious, so that it has all been gathered in perfect condition. The heart of the husbandman therefore rejoices, and the poor can well rejoice with him; for in his plenty they find profit in an abundance of labor, and in being able to procure cheap the necessities of life. Rich and poor of city and country can unite in thanksgiving over the fruitfulness of the year.

I find here, as in other sections of our country, an earnest desire on the part of the people to elevate and purify the primary springs of political action. Last year a bitter contest was waged between a well-known journalist of this county and a political "carpet-bagger" for the Congressional nomination. After a warmly-contested struggle, evolving the bitterest personal feeling, the prize was carried off by the aforesaid "C. B.," whose nomination was declared by his opponents to have been effected by a plentiful supply and liberal use of greenbacks.

All this, I should have premised, took place in the ever-peaceful fold of the Democracy, as a Congressional nomination in this district is not of much value to any one in the Republican ranks. After the nomination had been made, several leading members of the "defeated and disgusted" candidate had the county committee submit to the Democratic voters the adoption or rejection of the Crawford county system, so called, claiming that under its workings greenbacks would not be so effective in their operation. The vote polled was very small, but the "system" was pronounced approved, and the party started out with high hopes on this new road to political honors and power. This year is the first that it has come into operation, and although the election of candidates under it has not yet taken place, I think all parties concerned are heartily disgusted with the new plan. If the contest for nominations could be narrowed down to two men, the matter would be very simple, and possibly an improvement on the old delegate plan; but unfortunately this is not the case. The "Crawford system" seems to have stimulated the latent ambition of a vast army of patriotic citizens, who are willing, and indeed anxious, to serve their distressed country in the fat offices in the bestowal of the "dear people;" and these candidates, one and all, have so exalted an opinion of their own merits and popularity as to suppose that, with a direct vote, they will surely be the fortunate recipients of popular favor. For the Legislature there is one man to be named, and there are seven or eight candidates for the nomination. For County Treasurer there are from fourteen to twenty aspirants, and so on down the whole list of county offices.

When there are so many "Richmonds in the field," it is quite confusing, if not confounding, to the voters. It may happen, as you can readily perceive, that by a plurality of votes a candidate may be designated who, if placed in direct contest with any one of those defeated, would be far in the minority. The candidates complain because it takes so much time and money to canvass a whole county, when you are compelled to see and talk with every voter. The "dear people" complain, first, because money is still used to corrupt, not delegates, but voters; second, because they have no peace, night or day, from the importunities of the innumerable candidates, all anxious and all determined to secure their votes; and, lastly, because if they do not promise to support every candidate that calls, they give offense; and if they do promise all, as some here do, why then they are likely to disgust all. So, as a result of all their tribulations, there is almost a universal cry for a return to the "old delegate plan of our fathers." To a "looker-on in Vienna" it is a very amusing, but to those interested it is far otherwise. Heart-burnings, bitterness, and all attendant evils are daily manifested.

In witnessing the trial of this system, for which so much has been claimed and from which so much has been hoped, I am led to doubt its practical efficiency for the work intended, and anxiously inquire if there can be found in this "inventive Yankee nation" a man with ingenuity enough to devise a plan, simple and effective, that will carry with it an antidote for fraud and corruption, and present candidates worthy of the offices and the suffrages of the people? If such an one could be found, he would certainly deserve to be crowned with the blessings of the good.

This question as to the purification of the sources of political power is one fraught with so much of vital importance to the welfare of the republic that unless some intelligent solution can be arrived at—some broad, comprehensive, and effective plan devised for its accomplishment—the most hopeful in the future of our country must have hours of gloomy doubt and misgiving. Not alone in our cities, where the abuse of the popular will is so flagrant and the corruption and fraud so apparent, but here, and everywhere throughout our own and other States, good men of both parties are anxiously inquiring what can be done to arrest this great and increasing evil? Is there no agency that the virtuous and good can employ to strike down those parricides that are doing all in their power to make republican institutions a byword and reproach?

This very anxiety on the part of good citizens—this earnest longing for better things that one sees on every side—this willingness on the part of true men to forget past political differences, and to unite in a common effort to rescue power and place from the vile and vicious, is the brightest and most promising sign in the present degenerate condition of affairs, and from it I hope and believe will come forth deliverance for the people. How long, oh! how long, shall we have to look for its coming?

There are many things of which I should like to write, but time and space will not permit at present. Until a "more convenient season," adieu!

RANDOLPH.

GENERALITIES.

Straight Drinks.

A friend of ours afflicted with a mathematical turn of mind computes that the amount of whisky destroyed in Philadelphia last night would have made 64,000,000 "straight" drinks; and at 15 cents a glass the whole would amount to $960,000,000, or a sum sufficient to extinguish more than one-third the national debt. But it must be remembered that the 64,000,000 drinks are susceptible of being extended *ad libitum*. It would be uncharitable to say that the destruction of so much whisky by the fire fiend was a successful "temperance movement."—*Boston Traveller.*

To have such a "mathematical mind" is an affliction sore indeed. The "friend" needs Davis' simple rules of multiplication badly.

Clairvoyants at Fault.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 2.

On the 20th of last March, and frequently afterwards, several clairvoyants and trance mediums in East Boston personated the death of a young man whose spirit informed them he had fallen from aloft on board the barque Nehemiah Gibson, then on her passage from Melbourne, via New South Wales, for San Francisco.

In its fall the spirit stated that its body had struck the rail of the vessel and after a few hours had expired in great agony. The young man's family and all the leading Spiritualists of East Boston implicitly believed these wonderful revelations; but it affords us pleasure to state that the young man arrived at San Francisco still in the body, and with a fair prospect of living his "three score years and ten." We mention the case because it has been a common topic of conversation with the people of East Boston for several months.

Reunion of a Family.

From the New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Aug. 2.

Some excitement was created in the city on Saturday by the arrival here of a citizen of Norfolk, Va., in search of his children. Fourteen years ago, by the chances of slavery, a woman and her family were sold at auction. The buyer was the son of her master, and the father of her children, who gained possession of them by the payment of $1400, and sent them to enjoy their freedom in Boston. Since Virginia became a State as free as Massachusetts, the woman has returned to her native place. One son has learned a machinist's trade in Boston, where he is now at work. On Saturday the father came to New Bedford in search of the sister and brother. The former is happily situated in a family of Friends, and the boy, found at work in the shop of George H. Mitchell, the hair-dresser, was taken to join his mother in Virginia, where he will be educated and cared for.

The Home of the Grecian Bend.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* in Japan writes:—

"And now let me communicate a fact which will, I trust, interest the lady readers of the *Traveller*, and secure me their gratitude and esteem. That new style of graceful elegance so much in vogue in our cities last fall and winter, and which gradually transformed woman from a noble, erect figure, first to a kangaroo and then to a dromedary, and called the 'Grecian Bend,' is not the *Grecian* bend at all. It never originated in the land of Homer; but it did have its origin, centuries ago, for aught I know to the contrary, in Japan. It is to be seen in every village in that empire. You meet the Grecian—no, *Japanee*—benders on every street, and they evidently have full claim to the origin of that beautiful figure. And now let me describe to you a Japanese lady, one of those whose form our American belles have recently been copying. She has long, black hair, straight and coarse, dressed with an enormous waterfall upon the crown of her head. They shave the eyebrows, and then pencil them, because they can make a very much more elegant curve with a bit of charcoal than nature can with hair. They paint and powder the face; they dye the teeth jet black, and then, in order to have them fully seen, insert some bits of wood or ivory between the jaws and the lips, in order to keep the latter separate. They wear the 'Japanese bend;' their shoes are made like mittens—that is, they have a separate apartment for the great toe, and put the others into the same quarters; and they wear French heels—that is, they have two wooden supports to the shoe, close together, about the middle of the foot, which correspond to the heel as worn in these days by American ladies. And they quite resemble their American cousins in the grace and ease with which they manage the 'bend' and the 'heel.'"

Personalities.

—Rochefort is going to Geneva.

—The Czar is to visit the Crimea.

—Garibaldi is said to have a Roman bend.

—A swindler keeps a tailor shop in Kansas City.

—The Viceroy of Egypt gave away $30,000 in London.

—Bismark has nearly finished his translation of Euclid.

—Victoria proposes to take her holiday in Ireland next year.

—Vallandigham is too sick to take the stump for Rosecrans.

—George H. Pendleton is recovering from his recent injuries.

—George Sand says, "I don't like money, but I do love to spend it."

—Miss Ida Lewis has received a sewing machine from a citizen of Newport.

—Henry Thompson, of Fayette county, Ind., and his three sons, are of equal weight.

—The Earl of Shaftesbury has opened a home for milliners and dressmakers in London.

—Rev. James Freeman Clark has gone West with the astronomers to witness the eclipse.

—It is reported that Mr. Samuel Bowles is to build a summer house across the continent.

—Bishop Persico, of Louisville, has been presented with $525 to go to the Vatican Council.

—The Queen of Portugal's name is entered on the register at Baden as the Duchesse de Gunteres.

—Isaac Pereire has presented to Alexandre Dumas, Sr., a splendid vault in Pere la Chaise. A delicate hint!

—A Chinaman has asked Anna Dickinson "what answer?" and she has said "no" for the two hundred and first time.

—Andrew Jenkins proposes to velocipede over Niagara on a tight rope. The Boston *Post* has his obituary in preparation."

—Dr. Beck, the contempted witness in the Sprague case, has dropped into literature and writes for the *Northern Illinoisan*.

—Mustapha Fazyl Pasha, the new member of the Turkish Cabinet, broke the Bank of Homburg a few days ago, and won 300,000 francs.

Summer Resort Gossip.

—Clark Mills is at Saratoga.

—John G. Saxe is there also.

—Ballston Spa seems quite quiet this summer.

—The Shakers at Lebanon now number about 500.

—The yachts are the sensation at Newport this week.

—Swampscott and Nahant are still the favorite watering-places of the Boston *ton*.

—Two Japanese students, studying at New Brunswick, N. J., are rusticating at Sheldon's, Lake George.

—An Albany gentleman owns five islands in Lake George, one of which he intends to leave to each of his five children.

—There is an encampment of Indians on Lake George this season, and two or three of their pretty canoes float upon its waters.

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Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at low market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT,
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT WAGONS AT PUBLIC SALE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1869.
Will be sold at public auction in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, at 10 o'clock, EIGHTEEN WAGONS, now and in superior order, and complete in every particular.
Terms cash in Government funds. Wagons to be removed in forty-eight hours.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army. 8 3 6t

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3§

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
5§ No. 109 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500'00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	126,800'00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000'00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375'06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594'00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500'00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200'00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000'00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625'00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000'00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031'25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000'00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300'00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	2,550'00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000'00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,225'25
Real Estate	Cost, $1,093,604'26. 25,000'00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486'94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178'88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813'0
Cash in bank	$116,150'08
Cash in drawer	413'65 116,563'73
	$1,647,367'80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528'70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843'43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $25,788'12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of, Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 261 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
SAMUEL BARGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. FURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Wain, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction to female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000'00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 12§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESTNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 18[illegible] CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, Francis N. Buck, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, [illegible] Pearce, [illegible] Orne, [illegible] W. Stokes, [illegible] Perman, [illegible] Busby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandize generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is vested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets [illegible]
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, August 14, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, August 21, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 24, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on TUESDAY, August 10, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond

E LOUISE DE FRANCE.

London *Athenæum*, in a review of a of Madame Louise de France, Daughter ouis the Fifteenth, known also as Mother rese de St. Augustin," which has just en published in London, gives the follow- g account of that princess:—

The Princess Louise in very early years had he idea of one day becoming a nun, and cried bitterly once when an attendant spoke of some prince as her intended husband. At the age of fourteen she was removed from the convent, and took her place at court with all the honors of a daughter of France. But by this time she had lost all taste for the honors and glories of royalty. It is touching to read of her endeavors to keep up the habits of devotion and inward life which she had formed during her sojourn at Fontevrault. She loved her mother intensely. Writing of her at a later period, she says:—"I used to watch the Queen, my mother, with great admiration; I used to wish to be more with her, and to have more personal intercourse with her; but one's natural affections are forced to yield to the customs and etiquette of a court. The Princess found the business of court life wearisome exceedingly; and, from all accounts, the court circle of Maria Leczinska was very dull indeed: hunting and riding were the only pleasures Madame Louise really enjoyed. Her religious feelings grew daily stronger. The death of a favorite sister, Madame Henriette, made a great impression upon her. She writes to a friend:—"Henriette lived the life of a saint; she was always praying, even when she was obliged to go to the theatre." The intimate friend of her mother, the young Countess de Rusechoude, about this time became a Carmelite, and her example gave a definite shape to the desire of the Princess to embrace a religious life, though she shrank at that time from the severe austerities of the Carmelite order. A curious insight is incidentally given into the want of all privacy in Court life. The Princess having obtained a copy of the Carmelite rules, she locked them up in a silver reliquary and read them by stealth. An old groom of the chamber, who had been her attendant, told the Abbe Figon she was never cross with him but twice, which so astonished him that long afterwards he ventured to ask her what he had done; he had come, she said, into the room where she was reading this little book, and she did not wish to be discovered. She did not dare to tell her mother of her desire to be a Carmelite: the Queen's health was failing, and she did not wish to distress her. The health of the Princess was also delicate, and she knew she could not gain her consent; so she waited, trying to accustom herself secretly to austerities that she could practise without discovery, such as sitting for hours without fire in winter, and eating everything she most disliked; but her grand triumph was in tallow candles. She detested the smell of tallow; but knowing the Carmelites burned nothing else, she secretly obtained a packet of very common tallow candles. At first, she could scarcely bear to have them in her room; but at length she ventured to light one for a few moments, and, by degrees accustomed herself to use them constantly, always lighting them when left alone for the night; also, she procured a hair shirt, and wore it next her skin, beneath her fine clothes—the poor Princess! She was thoroughly sincere, and did the best she knew.

The death of the Queen made the life of her daughters very dreary. Madame Louise no longer concealed her ardent desire to become a Carmelite, and the Archbishop of Paris, the courtly M. de Beaumont, undertook to speak to the King. Louis was both startled and pained; he leaned on the back of an arm-chair, and buried his face in his hands, saying, "This is cruel—cruel, indeed!" Then, after a silence, he said he would give his answer in a fortnight. All through this fortnight he never saw his daughter; in the end, he wrote her his consent in a very natural and affectionate letter. Amongst other things, he says, "I have made forced sacrifices; this will be a voluntary sacrifice on your part. God will give you strength to endure your new life; for, the step once taken, there is no coming back. I embrace you heartily, dear daughter, and give you my blessing." The Princess was royally impatient; she sent for the Abbe Bertin, the Director of the Carmelite Convent of St. Denis, and said, "I am going to be a Carmelite, and I am coming to the Convent of St. Denis, of which you are the Superior. I want your permission to go there, and I want to go there without delay." The Abbe had his breath taken away. The Convent of St. Denis was so poor that, austere as the rules were, the inmates ran some risk of being starved to death unless some help came very speedily. The convent was unusually strict, and many additional severities had been added to the rules; it was called the "La Trappe of Carmel." The Princess would listen to no arguments; she would enter this convent, and no other. The Abbe said she must obtain a formal consent from the King, as no one could be accepted without bringing a written consent from the parents. This she undertook to obtain; and the Abbe Bertin went away to prepare the convent for the new inmate. The Princess had begged, as a sole indulgence, that having been accustomed all her life to very broad and easy stairs, there should be a cord put to the stairs she would have to use at the convent to guide her up and down. The Abbe was quite ready to turn the convent inside out to make it more commodious for the Princess. He ordered balustrades to all the stairs, and the cider to be replaced by wine—he ordered the nuns to give up their boarder, a lady whose payment was their only source of revenue—he made alterations in the apartments, and the good nuns were driven to distraction: for he never said a word about the Princess. The King, who was at Choisy, wrote an affectionate note, and the required formal permission. The Princess, to avoid leave-takings, told her sisters she was going to St. Denis to visit her mother's grave; and in her ordinary attire, and attended by her lady and equerry in waiting, she drove to the convent, and arrived whilst the Abbe was in the act of telling the nuns. The astonishment and indignation of the lady-in-waiting, when she was told by the Princess that she did not intend to return, were almost comic. She began by screaming, then fainted away, and on her recovery, she proceeded to scold. The Princess produced the order of the king, which settled the matter, and the lady and the equerry reluctantly returned to Versailles without their mistress, whilst the Princess proceeded to the chapel with the nuns, in great delight and flurry of spirits at having at last accomplished the first step of her desire. Her great motive had been the desire to work out her father's conversion.

The account of her sojourn in the convent is very entertaining. The nuns, the prioress, the confessor, and the Archbishop of Paris would all fain have softened the rigor of the Carmelite rules in behalf of the Princess; but the Princess was too thoroughbred to accept any compromise. She insisted upon the rules being strictly enforced; she had not come to play at being a nun, but to become one in reality. She believed with all her heart that she was making the sacrifice of herself and her own will to the service of Heaven, and the more self-denial and mortification the more acceptable her offering would be; so she had chosen the hardest rule she could find.

The first night that she passed in the convent a whimsical difficulty arose—the Princess had never undressed herself in her life, and did not know how to set about it. One of the sisters, who had seen something of the world in former days, guessed at the difficulty, and obtained leave to assist her. Then the Princess had brought no night-clothes, and a nightcap had to be borrowed from a lay sister.

The Princess was thirty-three years of age when she entered on her convent life, and she never flinched from the severest austerities. Her retirement from the world made a great noise at the time, and the Duc de Choiseul announced it formally, and with much pomp, to all the European courts. The King often went to see his daughter, and was very gracious and pleasant to the nuns. Seated upon the straw bed in her little cell, he found it "very hard," though a *fauteuil* was always placed for etiquette; he frequently stayed to join in whatever religious service in the chapel might be on hand, desiring that no notice might be taken of him. The sisters, Mesdames Adelaide, Sophia, and Victorine, were grieved to lose their sister; they wrote charming notes to their "cher petit cœur;" indeed, the evidence of simple sisterly love amongst these poor princesses is very touching; they were not clever, but they had thoroughly good and refined natures, and they continued good, innocent human beings in the midst of that terrible and corrupt Court.

The Princess was very ardent in her new mode of life, refusing all dispensations; however, in the severe Lent fast she was commanded to eat fish once a day, which she detested, and as it was neither well-dressed nor particularly fresh, it became, to her great satisfaction, an additional penance. She was, however, evidently much happier in the convent than she had been at Court. The rules, she said, were far lighter than those of Court etiquette: besides, she enjoyed the novelty of having companions and equals, and even of having a superior. There is an account of her delight at taking her turn in kitchen-work. At first there was a difficulty made about a suitable costume: she had nothing but her Court attire, being only on trial, and not even as yet a novice. She would gladly have gone to work just as she was, but the thrifty Prioress made her understand that those magnificent silk dresses would hereafter make beautiful vestments for the services at the altar; so the Princess wrote to her father to send her a proper kitchen-maid's dress. The King did not know much about the costume suitable for that department, but the result was a dress made in the height of the fashion, of *pink silk taffeta*, which she put on with great complacency, and began at once to scour an immense black kettle, rubbing it outside as well as inside, and wondering why it did not come bright! Her difficulties with the dirty candlesticks were great, and even cost her tears, for they would not grow clean upon her hands. Her zeal in sweeping and brushing and dusting was often greater than her success; but there was nothing she refused: she enjoyed doing everything, and her bright, cheerful submission to the rules was a constant lesson and a great charm to the community. She suffered much from the use of the flat-soled convent shoes, after being all her life accustomed to high heels; she never complained, but persevered, and refused the offered permission to wear her own shoes. When the period of her noviciate was over, she took the final vows amid great pomp and ceremony, wearing for the occasion a most dazzling attire shot with gold, and embroidered in colored flowers, with more than a million francs worth of diamonds on her neck and arms. The Pope sent her an autograph letter of the most paternal politeness, the Nuncio officiated at the ceremony, all the Court attended; the King alone was absent; and thenceforth she became Sister Therese de St. Augustin. She was twice elected Prioress of the order, and she did her duty thoroughly and well.

Whatever may be our objections to conventual life and conventual vows, it is impossible to withhold respect from the simple-minded, single-hearted piety of the Princess Louise. She lived till the 5th of September, 1785; two days before her death Marie Antoinette and her two children and Madame Elizabeth visited her; she had borne a long and very painful illness with courage and gentleness. On leaving her, the Queen exclaimed, "How can one suffer so much and be so calm?" The last words of the Princess were, "My God, my all, my eternal portion!" She was taken away from the evil which was so shortly to fall on her family. She was buried in the royal vaults of St. Denis, and her grave shared the fate of those of her ancestors, which, in 1793, were desecrated, and the remains thrown out into a pit.

—A road from Broadway, Saratoga, to the new "Loughberry Lake," formed by the damming of a stream, will shortly be opened.

—The property above "Love Lake," Saratoga, has been bought by John A. Griswold and others, and will be laid out as a residence park.

—A critical correspondent declares Newport in 1869 to be "the cream of snobdom: the very upper ten of bottomless pretension, unless, indeed, we except Saratoga."

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 643 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, peeling, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 23§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 9 to 1. No. 37 S. ELEVENTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·35, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 5, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·39 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M. Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $6, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Ateo Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Ateo	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	6·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars; the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven		7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and POINT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·30 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M., and from Tremont at

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ECLIPSE.

How it Came Off, and How it Was Observed—Smoked Glass at a Premium, and Dazzled Eyes at a Discount.

Had it not been for a bank of dark clouds low down in the western horizon on Saturday afternoon, our citizens would have had nothing to complain of in witnessing the phenomena of that partial solar eclipse. The day was as fair and the soft breezes as sweet as sweet as the enchanting hours of "Indian summer" time. Thousands, even tens of thousands, of expectant people were abroad eager to note the curious spectacle of the obscuration. To a foreigner, the event must have revealed some of the sundry peculiarities of the American people that have made them average as the best educated nation in the world. Days previous to this occurrence, broad pages of the leading journals have been given up to thorough expositions of eclipses, their causes, phenomena, and history, each striving to excel the others in popularizing the latest scientific discoveries; and they have found their reward in the vast appreciative demand for those issues. In no other country would there have been such exhibitions of enterprise in newspaper editorship, for the bulk of no other population would have been fit for such reading.

A little inquiry among our retail apothecaries has developed the fact that since last Wednesday afternoon there has been a steady demand for pieces of window glass intended for smoking. It is natural modesty alone that forbids a mention of the coincidence that the issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH on that day contained the most exhaustive article on the subject that has been yet furnished by "The Fourth Estate." These chips of glass, smutted by the smoke from gas-burners and ordinary lamp flames, were the popular instruments chiefly used, and they answered their purpose admirably. The philosophy of their use is very simple, and may, in passing, be of enough interest to merit a reference. The soot, or black coating, that leaves a smuttiness on everything it touches, is one of the poorest conductors of light and heat, in direct contrast with polished metals. It absorbs the rays, literally eats them up and makes them latent, thus preventing some or all from passing through, according to the thickness of the coating. Many must have had their bits of glass snapped by the heat in their first experiments at smoking; but this would not have occurred had they passed them very rapidly through the flames until a black film had destroyed the excellent conducting power of the glass. This is the why and wherefore that blackened glass will allow steady looking at the fiery face of the sun, provided ordinary prudence is used not to over-exert the delicate nervous tissues of the eyes.

Streets, house-tops, observatories, and Fairmount Park all gave standing room to the multitudes who turned star-gazers on Saturday afternoon. Dubious glances were cast on the clouds scattered over the western sky, and many hearty wishes were uttered for their clearing away. Colored glasses, opera-glasses shaded, spy-glasses with impromptu dark lenses added, were all in requisition as the hour of five o'clock passed. The writer had armed himself with a half-pane of glass as big as a piece of chalk, carefully gradated in tints of blackness, semi-blackness, demi-semi-blackness, and so on through the whole gamut of visual harmony; and thus equipped was ready to demonstrate or to criticize the correctness of the astronomical figures that announced 5 h. 8·6 m. P. M. as the commencement of the eclipse. But alas for testing the scientific accuracy of the Philadelphia time-table, a dark cloud failed to show us the sun in our

"Looks through the horizontal, misty air,
Shorn of his beams, or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight,"

as Milton so felicitously puts it. At quarter past five o'clock the disc of the sun was visible, with the appearance of the dark surface of the moon upon the point heretofore explained as the 135 deg. right, that is, midway between the extreme right hand and the lowermost part.

Thousands of observant eyes noted the obscuration as it steadily progressed across the bright orb, and various experiments were tried, according to the fancy of the spectators. The trial of reflecting the rays through a pierced card upon a dark surface resulted well in a room where most of the light could be excluded, and where the aperture was made sufficiently large. Thus an image of the sun was obtained, showing the darkened surface and the progress of the moon across the solar disc. The use of the prism to decompose the rays into its spectrum of colors, showed no variableness in the brightness of the shadings even at the height of the eclipse in this city; nor could any practical difference be expected, as even one-twelfth of the sun's disc furnishes an illuminating power superior to the obscurity occasioned by a heavy thunder-gust. The greatest obscuration was only momentarily visible, as the heavy clouds in the west for a while intervened. From time to time the sun would break through, and the only noticeable effect then visible was of a peculiar yellowness given to the sky, which was mainly owing to the different shadings in the smoked glass. The whole disc of the sun in its natural brightness was visible without a tarnishing spot a few minutes before 7 P. M., and in ten minutes later the gorgeously-tinted clouds of twilight told that sunlight was gone for the day.

In this connection is given what a correspondent writes of a prolonged "totality:"—

"Few people trouble themselves to think what the effect would be if the eclipse of Saturday were to last any length of time, and the sun were blotted from the heavens. Philosophy declares that not only would a horror of darkness cover the earth, but the moisture of the air would be precipitated in vast showers to the earth, and the temperature fall to a fearful point of cold, nothing less than 230 degress below zero, Fahrenheit. The earth would be the seat of darkness and more than Arctic desolation. Nothing could survive such freezing cold a moment, more than one could breathe in scalding water. In three days after the cooling process began, nothing created would be alive but the monsters that wallow in deep ocean, and the eyeless reptiles that make their haunts in caves which penetrate far underground."

ABEL'S LITERARY CURIOSITY SHOP.—Mr. Peter E. Abel, who is too well known to the public to need a special introduction, has just opened a curiosity shop at No. 131 South Seventh street, where he will exhibit himself without charge to his many admirers, and display for their delectation an extensive variety of rare, valuable, and interesting wares. In other words, Mr. Abel has opened a Literary Curiosity Shop, which he proposes shall be the grand resort and exchange for artists, actors, authors, amateurs, connoisseurs, bookworms, bookbuyers, booksellers, and all who are in any way interested in literature or the fine arts, or who have a taste for the rare and curious in nature or art. Mr. Abel proposes to keep his shelves filled with old and rare books, engravings, autographs, dramatic works, plays, play-bills, costume-plates, old almanacs, pamphlets, historical documents, mementos, and, in fine, the odds and ends of literature and art, that will find plenty of appreciative admirers and purchasers. Such an establishment as this will supply a desideratum, and Mr. Abel is the man to make it go. He has an intimate acquaintance with all the ins and outs of the book trade, and he has a large circle of literary and artistic acquaintances, through whom he will be afforded unusual opportunities to replenish his stock with rarities that are out of the way of the ordinary purchaser. Mr. Abel is now waiting behind his counter, with a graceful smile on his face, ready to receive his friends with his usual suavity whenever they can find it convenient to call on him. The sooner the better, thinks Peter, and the more the merrier; and if they all come at once, will form a line and shake hands with each in turn, just like the President.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—This morning a procession composed of the journeymen bakers of this city paraded through the principal streets, and then proceeded to one of the suburban retreats, where they propose passing the day in jollification. The parade was preceded by a cavalcade of about two hundred men, who were tastily attired in black pants, white shirts and caps, with a blue silk sash thrown across the shoulders. A band of music was the next in line, followed by a delegation from Baltimore and the Journeymen Bakers' Protective Union of this city. The rear of the line was brought up by a number of carriages carrying workmen from the various bakeries. In the procession were several American flags and devices. Drawn on a wagon, and surrounded by evergreen, was a large twist loaf.

DANGEROUS WALLS.—In reply to a communication from the Mayor, notifying the Building Inspectors of the condition of the walls left standing after the fire at Patterson's warehouse, the following has been received:—

BUILDING INSPECTORS' OFFICE, No. 709 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1869.—To the Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—I am directed by the Building Inspectors to inform you that they have examined the walls of the buildings on the east side of Front street, north of Lombard, and find them very dangerous, and have ordered the same to be taken down; and they recommend that Front street be closed from Pine to Lombard, from passenger cars and other vehicles, until said walls shall have been taken down.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN D. TAYLOR, Clerk.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, Daniel Wagner had a hearing upon the charge of stealing one thousand francs in gold from a trunk belonging to Jacob Wertz, who boarded at a house Sixth and Callowhill streets. Held in $800 bail for a further hearing.

Also, Cassius L. Platt, John McGary, and Henry Stebbins had a hearing upon a charge of the attempted burglary of the house No. 917 Clinton street. They were found in the rear yard with keys, candles, etc. in their possession. Held in $2000 bail each to answer.

AN ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—About 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning a thief entered the residence of Mr. McCollom, No. 3426 Walnut street, through a rear door, and on entering the sitting-room, found a little girl sitting asleep in a chair. The fellow picked up a butcher knife lying on the table, and while moving across the floor awakened the girl, who started up and ran into the street. Her cries attracted Sergeant Douglas and several policemen of the Sixteenth district to the place. On searching the house no man could be found, he having made his exit by the same means he had entered.

EXCURSION TO NEW YORK BAY.—The excursion over the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and thence down Raritan bay to the sea, which took place under the auspices of Beck's Band, on Saturday last, was a complete success in every respect. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen participated in the affair. The fine music, together with the beautiful scenery, was enjoyed hugely. The second excursion will be given on Wednesday morning next, by Professor McClurg's Cornet Band. The excursions will be repeated on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week.

THE STEAM SCREW COLLIER RATTLESNAKE arrived at Richmond early this morning, after 50 hours' passage from Salem, Mass., having made her outward passage in 57 hours, and landed 600 tons of coal, and has made the round trip in one week. She commenced loading immediately on arrival, and will sail this evening with another full cargo of coal for Newburyport. The steamer Centipede, sister ship, is now being fitted out rapidly, and will take her first cargo on board in about ten days.

BURGLARIOUSLY INCLINED.—At a late hour on Saturday night a policeman of the Fifth district, while patrolling along the rear of the houses on Spruce street, above Seventh, heard some singular noises, and, on investigating the matter, found three fellows concealed in one of the yards. They had with them a number of keys, some candles, and matches. They were taken into custody, and gave the names of John McGarry, Cassius Platt, and Henry Stibbins. They will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

A BOLD THEFT.—This morning, about 7 o'clock, James Wilson entered the clothing store of Gustavus Golde, No. 815 Walnut street, where a small boy was in attendance. While pricing the articles James placed several patterns under his clothing. His operations were watched by Mr. Golde, who was on the opposite side of Walnut street. James walked out and Mr. Golde had him arrested. He will be at the Central this afternoon.

A FEMALE ASSAULTED.—Henry Curley yesterday attacked a female at Eighth and Locust streets, when he was overhauled by Policeman O'Mealley, of the Fifth district, who arrested him. Curley kicked the policeman in the stomach. Nippers were used, and Henry was locked up in the station, where his case was heard this morning before Alderman Morrow, who sent him to prison.

A SKIFF PICKED UP.—Policemen Lex and Phillips, of the Delaware Harbor Police, found a skiff this morning in the dock at Washington street wharf. In her were six bars of railroad iron, which is supposed to have been stolen from the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. The skiff awaits an owner at the Delaware Harbor Station.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.—Abram Stilebacker was arrested yesterday at Shields' Hotel, on Front street, above York, on suspicion of stealing a watch from the pocket of a man who was asleep in the place. On being given a hearing before Alderman Helms, he was committed for trial.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Ritchie resided in South street, below Front. This morning about 6 o'clock she was found dead in the basement of her house. The cause of her demise is unknown. Coroner Daniels will hold an inquest.

THE DOG DETECTIVES.—During the past week the above army captured 94 dogs, of which 14 were redeemed and 80 wre slaughtered.

RESIGNED.—Colonel Edmund Randall has resigned the position of Military Tax Receiver. His successor is Major S. Harwood.

RIOTING.

The Roughs of Pittsburg Make an Attack on a Circus—The Result Thereof.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle, Aug. 7.

A serious riot occurred in East Birmingham last evening, resulting in the shooting of one young man and the serious injury of a number of persons from sticks and stones. Noyes' Circus gave two exhibitions in East Birmingham yesterday. During the afternoon some of the roughs, quite a number of whom reside in the borough, made an attempt to force into the tent without paying. They were repulsed, but shortly afterwards succeeded in cutting a huge hole in the canvas of the dressing-room. The performances were concluded without further molestation, but threats were made that the canvas would be demolished in the evening. As there was good reason to apprehend that an attempt would be made to carry the threat into execution, Mr. Noyes applied to Mayor Bush for a squad of police. Accordingly five or six officers, under Chief Hague, were sent over, and their services were soon needed. Shortly after the doors were opened a strong force of rowdies made a rush upon the doorkeeper, with the hope of overpowering him. This movement was not successful, as the police rallied and drove back the assailants. An attack with stones and other missiles was then made upon the ticket-office, the rowdies establishing themselves on the outside of the crowd. A perfect shower of bricks struck the office, and one of the attaches was struck in the jaw with a stone with such force as to knock out several teeth and fracture the bone. It was found necessary to close the office, which was done by advice of Chief Hague. One of the officers went out into the crowd for the purpose of "spotting" the assailants, and succeeded in arresting one of them. The roughs rallied to rescue their companion, and for a time missiles were hurled vigorously and pistol shots were fired. One young man, one of the rioters, received a pistol ball in his arm, and was removed from the field by some of his friends. The attack was so determined that the prisoner escaped, when the assault upon the circus was renewed more fiercely than ever. A number of persons were struck with stones, including Chief Hague and other members of the police force. The officers then drew their revolvers, and making a charge on the rioters, caused a general stampede among them. Revolvers were discharged in the direction of the fleeing roughs, but no one was injured, as far as we can ascertain. The performances proceeded without further interruption, but when the work of removing the canvas commenced, another attack was made, but the police protected the *attaches* from injury until all the property was removed in safety. An example should be made of some of the parties engaged in this demonstration. It might have a salutary effect upon others whose inclinations are riotous.

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

The Celestial Phenomenon—The Observations of Members of the National Observatory—Interesting Letter to the Secretary of the Navy—The New Mexican Minister.

Destructive Conflagration in New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Solar Eclipse—Communication from Commodore Sands, of the National Observatory, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Commodore Sands, who has charge of the Naval Observatory, has submitted the following to the Secretary of the Navy:—

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1869.—Sir:—I have the honor to report that I have received a telegraphic despatch from our observers of the eclipse at Des Moines, Iowa. Professor Harkness reports as follows:—

We have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. We have 123 photographs of the eclipse, two being of totality; also spectra of five prominences, no two of them giving the same lines. Could see no absorption lines in the spectrum of the corona. It gave a continuous spectrum with a bright line in it.

Professor Eastman's observations were also most successful. Professor Newcomb reports no intra-mercurial planets were visible.

Mr. F. W. Bardwell, aid, left here on Friday morning, and arrived at Bristol, Tennessee, in ample time for the eclipse. His special objects of attention were the duration of totality and intra-mercurial planets. The circumstances attending his observations were extremely favorable. Mercury, Venus, and Regulus were visible to the naked eye, but no intra-mercurial planet was seen.

He recorded numerous notes of phenomena, from which full report will be made. At this observatory the sun was partially obscured by clouds, and owing to the use of higher power than the observer was accustomed to, he failed to get the first and last contact. His other observations were entirely successful.

I will have the honor to submit a more detailed report upon the return of the officers sent out from the observatory. B. F. SANDS,
Commodore and Superintendent.

Mexican Notabies.

J. Mariscal, the new Minister from Mexico, arrived this morning. He will be presented to the President to-morrow.

L. Palacio, commissioner on the part of Mexico to settle the claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, also arrived this morning.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire in Yonkers—Loss $200,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A block of buildings in the village of Yonkers, bounded by Atherton, Dock, and Owen streets and Wells' avenue, were burned last night, involving a loss of about $200,000, on which there is but a small insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Among the buildings consumed were Ackerts & Quick's steam saw mills, J. E. Parsons' lumber yard, Henry Brewster's lumber yard, Stewart's stables, Yeoman's real estate office, and a large number of dwellings.

Further Particulars—The Loss $250,000.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A large fire broke on this morning in J. E. Parsons' lumber yard, on Dock street, Yonkers, and rapidly spread to the adjoining shops. The following property is totally destroyed:—J. E. Parsons' lumber yard; J. E. Willard's lumber and coal yard; H. F. Brecvoort's coal yard and building materials; A. Austin & Co.'s flour and feed store; W. H. Ackerman's livery stable; Acker & Jenks' carpenter shop; William H. Cohen & Co.'s pickle warehouse; A. R. Van Hanlen's carpenter shop, and three frame dwellings, owned by J. & S. Stewart. The fire is still raging, but under control.

The loss is roughly estimated between $250,000 and $1,000,000.

The New Post Office.

Work has at length been commenced on the new Post Office. A long line of board fencing is rising, cutting off the lower part of the Park.

Demonstration by the Tailors.

A large demonstration of the tailors of New York and their Newark associates is now going on in front of the City Hall. There was a large procession, and the speakers are urging their auditors to stand firm.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Cotton steady; sales of 500 bales at 32½c. Flour active and advanced 10@25c.; sales of 19,000 barrels State at $6@7·50, Western at $6@7·80, Southern at $7@11·75, and California at $8·80@9·50. Wheat buoyant and excited; sales of 175,000 bushels at an advance of 5@10; No. 1, $1·75; No. 2, $1·57@1·56; red Western, $1·68@1·73; amber State, $1·75. Corn steady; sales of 56,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·12@1·15. Oats quiet; sales of 14,000 bushels at 79½c. Beef quiet. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at $1·12.

Personalities.

—The Czar frowns on Sorosis.
—The Hauck is engaged for Moscow.
—Governor Hawley has gone to California.
—Professor Maury approves of Chinese labor.
—Mrs. H. B. Stowe is at Westport for the summer.
—Carrier fell down at Bordeaux and broke his neck.
—President Woolsey, Cardinal of Yale, summers at Cornwall.
—Hon. John C. Breckinridge has returned from the West to Kentucky.
—Tam o'Shanter is now painted in Edinburgh on his ain grey mare, pursued by Nannie on an A1 velocipede. "Weel done, cutty sark!"

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MORMONDOM.

An Interview with Brigham—His Personal Appearance and Deportment.

Salt Lake City (July 20) Editorial Correspondence Washington Star.

Mr. George Q. Cannon, editor of the Deseret *News*, who has kindly aided us to see the principal objects of interest in and about Salt Lake City, took us yesterday to see Brigham Young. We were received in his private office, opening to the right of the tithing office, and situated between his two residences, known as the Lion House and the Bee Hive House. The office is a spacious room, divided in the middle by a railing and carpeted with ingrain, and with furniture of walnut, scroll pattern, upholstered in brown reps. The front part of the division, used apparently as an audience chamber, had chairs and lounges, and in the centre a stand holding a vase, a foot high, with an immense bouquet, built up in the shape of a spruce tree, of open-air flowers, doubtless from his own gardens. On each side of the inner room was a desk, one occupied by Brigham and the other by his secretary. The furniture seemed to be mostly of pine, with some pretensions to carving or cabinet display. The desks were peculiar in shape, the table being supported by what appeared to be verd antique pillars, but really wood painted in imitation of that stone. All the furniture is made here, it being the policy of Young to use only home manufactures. On the walls, near the ceiling, were suspended portraits of leading Mormons, including those of the present "Quorum of Twelve Apostles," the post of honor being occupied by the pictures of Joseph and Hiram Smith. The portraits were evidently painted by native artists, the likenesses being fair, but the execution of the sign-board order. Lower on the walls were pictures of Andrew Johnson and Ben Halladay, of stage-line fame, sent to Brigham Young by these worthies.

The mantle of Joseph Smith fell upon Brigham Young, as all good Mormons believe, and consequently he succeeds to the title of the Prophet. When we entered the Prophet was seated in the rear of the room, and he rose to receive us. Naturally we took a scrutinizing look at the man who has occupied so much of the public attention for many years. As I have mentioned already, he is more insignificant in figure than pictures of him would indicate. He is about five feet eight and a half inches, but is said to stand an inch shorter than when ten years younger. His head is pear shaped, heavy at the base and narrowing towards the top; and the resemblance to that fruit is considerably heightened by his wearing his sandy hair in the form of a roach. He has a full beard running below his mouth, the lower part pretty grey and nestling in his capacious neckcloth. His eyes are a greyish blue, cold, small, and more than half veiled by drooping eyelids. They are badly mated orbs; for when he unbends to tell a jocose story, the right eye lights up with considerable humor, but the left, perhaps from some defect of the nerves, utterly refuses to obey the helm and remains as unsympathetic as a glass eye. A scam across his face, taking the place of lips, divides a pair of massive jaws, and, when opened, discloses a set of imperfectly fitted false teeth, the workmanship, probably, of a Salt Lake dentist. His blonde hair, fair complexion and light clothes were all in a "concatenation according." He wore yellow Russian duck pantaloons, white duck coat, white Marseilles vest, black neckerchief, and a heavy hair watch guard, from which was suspended a number of charms, made mostly of hair, the most prominent os which was a woman's gaiter shoe, fashioned of hair, with a golden sole, beneath which was a tiny skate, also of gold. A puff-bosomed shirt, fastened by substantial pearl buttons, and heavy calfskin boots, completed the costume of this latest of the line of prophets and patriarchs.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH.

The Last of an Actor's Wife—Desertion, Drunkenness, and Death.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Wednesday says:—"The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at No. 505 Labadie street, on the body of Mrs. Esther Wallace, wife of Robert C. Wallace, the comedian, who died from the effects of liquor and a frequent use of opium. Her story is a sad one. A few years ago she was a happy wife and mother, with friends and relatives around her, and moving in good society. Her husband was an actor, receiving a fair salary, and they lived genteelly. In time, she became addicted to drink, and her husband, on returning home from the theatre, frequently found her senseless from intoxication. Failing by arguments to induce her to abandon her evil practice, and being thrown out of a situation, he left the city, and his wife was compelled to take care of herself and her child, a smart, intelligent girl, now about twelve years old.

"The deserted wife might have made a comfortable support if she had possessed sufficient strength of mind to give up the wine cup, but when her husband left her she became reckless and miserable, and drank strong liquor for the purpose of drowning her sorrow. The life she led impaired her health, and to ease the pangs of bodily pain, as well as to soothe her sorrow, she used opium daily, increasing the quantity with the increase of her craving for the drug. In a small room on an obscure street she lived a miserable life, losing all self-respect and energy. The neighbors helped her in her distress, but she made no effort to help herself. Several times a day she would send her little girl out to purchase whisky and opium.

"For the last two weeks she was unable to leave her bed. Her neighbors induced Dr. Pettigrew to call and see her, and two ladies visited her and rendered her some assistance. The room in which she was lying was in a shockingly filthy condition, and emitted such a sickening smell that complaints were made to the police. Two policemen visited her, and some of the neighbors cleaned up the room. On Monday night she was found dead in bed, in the midst of filth and squalid poverty. She has a brother and sister living in the city, both of whom are respectable, but not wealthy. The little girl stated that her father was expected here soon, and that he had an engagement to play at De Bar's next fall. Her brother took charge of the body, and will have it decently interred.

"The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to her death by intemperance and the habitual use of opium."

A CUBAN HERO.

Hunting a Livelihood in the Northwest.

From the Madison (Wis.) State Journal, Aug. 4.

Yesterday evening a poor, dilapidated-looking fellow put in an appearance at the station-house, and asked for a night's lodging and a mouthful to eat. He lived, he said, in the vicinity of Portage City. He fought three years for Uncle Sam, and this giving him rather a liking for war's alarms, he determined some three months since to go and fight for Cuban independence. He tried to enlist in Portage and then in Milwaukee and Chicago, but finding no opportunity, he sold a silver watch and all of his spare clothing, down even to the last shirt but that he had on, and started for New York. He found no difficulty in enlisting in New York, and for about ten days he and a squad of half-a-dozen were well fed, well drank, and well tramped. After the vicissitudes of a campaign, he found himself in an inclosure and under guard of United States troops. The six weeks that he was at work for Cuba, he tells us, were exciting enough, but there was more hard and mean work done than in a similar campaign in the old army. There was no head to anything, and everybody seemed to do just as he pleased. Discharged without money, and in rags, the Cuban has managed by begging and appeals to sympathy to get back as far as this city last night, and left for Portage this morning. He said he had enough of Cuba, and was perfectly satisfied to come home and take a hand at harvesting, to get back where he was before the Cuban excitement carried him off. The patriot said that he met some six men from Wisconsin in the Cuban field, one from La Crosse, one from Milwaukee, one from Eau Claire, and the others without a local habitation, but from the pineries. The fire still burned in their bosoms, and they told him that if they could manage to get the oath they had taken over their heads in some way, they should go to Cuba the first change.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument—Naval Orders—Discovery of Counterfeit Coupons—Shocking Tragedy in Cleveland—Failure of a New York Banking Firm.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Spain to Send More Troops to Cuba—The Assembling of the Cortes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Ensign William C. Strong has been ordered to the New York Navy Yard, from the 15th of September next. Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greenwich has been ordered to the Nyack on the 1st of September. Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris has been detached from the Nyack and ordered home.

Counterfeit Coupons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Three three dollar coupons of 1881, which were paid by the Assistant Treasurer at New York and received by General Spinner to-day, are pronounced to be counterfeits. They are lithographed and badly executed. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received $75 from a resident of Boston, who says he cannot live without doing justice to the Government. He begs the department, for his wife's sake not to publish, his act of restoration, but forgets to sign his name to the letter.

FROM NEW YORK.

Failure of Bowers, Beckman & Co.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The failure of Bowers, Beckman & Co., the dry goods commission merchants, is announced. Their liabilities are said to be three millions. Boston friends are said to have offered to aid them over their difficulties, but the offer was refused. They are preparing to suspend.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 9.—The soldiers' monument in this town was dedicated to-day with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of 5000 persons. The address was by Governor Chamberlain, of Maine. The exercises took place under a mammoth tent. The procession was quite imposing, and included a number of military organizations. The Knights Templar and Odd Fellows participated.

Death of a Prominent Publisher.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Charles C. Little, of the well-known firm of Little, Brown & Co., publishers, died at his residence in Cambridge, this morning, at the age of 70. He leaves a widow, daughter of the late Hon. Henry Wheaton, the noted writer on International Law, and four children.

FROM THE WEST.

Terrible Accident—A Father Kills His Son.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—This morning at 12:30, Philip Gilmartin, proprietor of the Lake View House, at the corner of Seneca and Summit streets, shot and instantly killed his son, Thomas Gilmartin, supposing him to be a burglar, while the son was attempting to enter the house.

FROM EUROPE.

Reinforcements to be Sent to Cuba.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The *Imperial* newspaper says that reinforcements of 20,000 men will be sent to Cuba in September next.

The Cortes

will assemble on October 1. The business to come before them will be the election of a king. Several Carlist agents were arrested in this city last night.

FISK.

What He Said at an Interview with the Spanish Minister, Lopez Roberts.

The N. Y. *Herald* has a correspondent who writes this interesting piece of news:—

Upon the arrival of Mr. Lopez Roberts at Washington as the accredited representative of the indefinable government of Spain, that gentleman called at once upon the Secretary of State, and a lengthy interview was had covering the whole question of Spain and Cuba. Mr. Roberts made various propositions, and in his enthusiasm asked some things unnecessary and even beyond what might be expected of a strong and independent nation.

Mr. Fish responded that the United States Government had already made up its mind what course it would pursue in the struggle, and that it should continue to preserve a strict neutrality; that he must understand that both the Government and the people of the United States were in sympathy with the movement of the people of Cuba; that the Government in the face of this and against its personal feelings had taken a stand which it would sustain, and it would preserve towards Spain the same rule as it would towards Cuba; that the United States would not interfere in the contest, except that the harbors and rivers of the United States should not be used in which to fit out hostile expeditions, and that measures would be taken to stop all such violations of the neutrality laws. The Secretary plainly told Mr. Roberts that the tendency of all the islands and countries lying adjacent to the United States was towards a unification with our system; and whatever might be the result of the present struggle, Cuba, for instance, would sooner or later come under the authority and constitute part of the Government of the United States; that he did not think this was to be accomplished in a day or in a year, but the result was inevitable; that the time would come when the United States would find it to its interest and security to take possession of these countries if necessary, and organize them into permanent communities under a secure form of government, and surrounded by republican institutions. At such time as the convenience of the United States dictated this would be enforced. At present, however, the Government proposed to adhere to its neutrality.

Although the Spanish Minister did not fail to take the suggestion from the Secretary that the United States was then acting in the interests of Spain and against its own sympathies, which might some time take a turn, it appears he inaugurated himself a violation of that very neutrality which he exacted from the United States Government in repressing all efforts on the part of certain individuals to send aid to Cuba. Though the Government was perfectly cognizant of the building of a fleet of gunboats in American waters, it had no official knowledge of the fact nor the uses to which it was to be put until recently. When official inquiry was made as to the future employment of these vessels, which it was known were not for the United States service, it was first learned as an official fact that they were being constructed under contracts between the builders and the Spanish Government, through their representatives. The Spanish Minister had asked neutrality and he had received it. He responded to this act of kindness towards Spain by attempting to fit out a fleet in American waters.

Mr. Fish sent for Mr. Roberts, who failed to appear. Thinking he might be out of town, he sent again, but once more the diplomatic Castilian kept clear. It was very evident Mr. Roberts was very much in the condition of the person who had nothing to say on a certain occasion. On last Friday, a week past, the Secretary, being about to leave Washington in company with the President for New York, turned the matter over to the Assistant Secretary of State, J. C. Bancroft Davis, with instructions to see the Spanish Minister. It does not appear, however, that he saw the Assistant Secretary either. He left Washington for New York, and, arriving during the presence of the President in the city on day's sojourn after his visit to Long Branch, it was supposed that the representative of the confused state of affairs in Spain was about to lay his own confusion before the President, but he never went near the President. At the same time he was within two hours' ride by rail, or within about the same time by boat, which latter method might have proved a refreshing opportunity of visiting the Secretary of State at his elegant home at Glenclyff. Here, surrounded by the beauties of Highland scenery, under the shadow of old Fort Put, in full view of West Point, under the influence of other associations of a historic and military nature, and not to omit the genial hospitality which would doubtless have received him at the hands of the Secretary himself, the whole question might have been thoroughly talked over, and it might have been arranged, in consideration of an attempted violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, that the said Government would confiscate and take possession of the fleet in question. But no Spanish Minister made his appearance.

The question involved in the arrest, as it is considered by the Government, of the Spanish armada, is a very plain one. The Secretary of State determined to maintain a neutral position. In doing so he detained expeditions fitting out for Cuba, and in many instances, at the request of the Spanish Minister, delayed the sailing of vessels engaged in legitimate trade, as it was afterwards proven. Now the other side of the question begins to operate. Spain undertakes to build a fleet of boats in American yards. Spain is recognized as a government, and under ordinary circumstances might be permitted to go on with her work. But there happens to be, as the Secretary of State aptly terms it, a dormant war between Spain and Peru. Now Peru and the United States are as good friends as Spain and the United States, and probably more so. So if the United States prevents Cuban filibusters from leaving her harbors because Spain and the United States are at peace, the same rule acts equally well in favor of Peru and against Spain, because Peru and the United States are the best of friends. It was a piece of extreme and expensive shortsightedness on the part of Spain to overlook this thing, or it is trifling with the dignity of the United States to annoy the Secretary of State with protestations against almost every vessel that clears for Southern waters for fear that it might be used against that "Ever Faithful (?) Isle," and then, under the very nose of the authorities, attempt to do the same thing herself against Peru.

The Secretary of State is too wise for such strategy. Possessing all that equanimity of mind and temper necessary in a diplomat and a statesman, he observes sagaciously and carefully, and acts prudently and at the timely moment. He well observed to your correspondent:—"The Government had its obligations to perform towards Peru as well as towards Spain. Some months since the Peruvian Government purchased from this Government two monitors. The Spanish Minister protested, on the ground that these vessels might be used in aid of the Cubans should they ask them. The Spanish Minister recognized the continued existence of a state of war between his own Government and that of Peru. Subsequently the Peruvian monitors were permitted to leave, having entered into an agreement with the United States that those vessels should not be used against any power with which the United States was at peace until they should have anchored in Peruvian waters. According to the last accounts I have received in regard to these vessels, and I watch them closely," continued the Secretary, emphatically, "they were at Rio Janeiro making all possible haste for their own waters. Now, these Peruvian monitors were allowed to sail on this agreement, and in addition had the written statement of the Spanish Minister that he was satisfied that the fleet should be allowed to go."

Growing still more earnest, the Secretary continued:—"If the Peruvian Government had played false I would have sent a fleet after the vessels and brought them back or destroyed them. Now, here is the case of Spain. Between Peru and Spain, as I have said, there now exists a war in a dormant state; but how soon it may become flagrant I cannot say. It is probable very soon. The recognition by Peru of belligerent rights on the part of the uprisen people of Cuba is likely to open the war anew. The war then becomes flagrant. Peru entered into an agreement not to use her fleet purchased here until it had anchored in Peruvian waters. The case is stronger in the instance of Spain. Spain is building thirty gunboats. Those gunboats will be sent to Cuba, and will form a floating wall of defense around the island. These thirty gunboats will relieve the forty-two war vessels, for that is all they have for the coast-guard duty. The next thing we would hear would be this whole fleet bombarding the ports of Peru, preying upon her commerce and preventing trade. All this towards a country at peace with the United States, and all on account of the thirty gunboats built in our waters." Continued the Secretary, "I do not expect to take command of the Spanish navy, and direct what shall be its operations. I have enough to do at home. But I do not propose to let those thirty gunboats leave; and if they do leave, except with authority, I will send after them a force which may be somewhat surprising."

THE MOBILE RIOT.

Cause of the Disturbance—Another Version.

Special Telegram to the N. Y. Tribune.

MOBILE, Aug. 7.—The Republicans advertised a meeting for Thursday night to celebrate the election of Colonel Buck to Congress. On Wednesday night and Thursday the conservatives were organizing and threatening to break up the meeting, but the Republicans knew nothing of this until about noon on Thursday.

In spite of the threats, however, the meeting was organized in the evening, and about three thousand persons were present, of whom over one thousand were whites. Speeches were delivered by Albert Griffin, Dr. R. N. Barr, Colonel A. E. Buck, and H. Pay Myers, and the conservatives themselves admit that nothing was said to which exception could be taken. About 10 o'clock a notoriously quarrelsome man named David Reed, foreman of the Merchants' Fire Company, who had been using boisterous and insulting language, fired a pistol on the outskirts of the crowd, and in a few seconds the firing became general.

The crowd immediately dispersed; but in a few minutes the colored people rallied and returned to the stand, where they were called to order by Albert Griffin and Colonel Wickersham, but the news coming that the conservatives were massing to attack them again, they moved off in a body, the rabble following and firing into them as they went. One white man and three colored men are known to have been killed, and a dozen or more wounded. The city has been very much excited since, but it is believed that all danger is now past.

The *Register* and *Tribune* have for some time been filled with inflammatory articles chiefly inciting to murder, and are unquestionably responsible for the riot. A large class of our best citizens are really indignant at the course of the Rebel leaders and their followers, and strong hopes are entertained that the effect will in the end be good.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brew